# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,811.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 61 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
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To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 6 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD and LODGINGS with a Family near the Cathedral, Fort, for a Married Couple or Two Gentlemen, at Rs. 80 per month. Apply to F. J.

H. M. HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BYCULLA.—FOR SALE, BATHING TOWELS, manufactures by Convict Labour. Sizes—large, about 5 by 3 ; small, 4 by 3.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S Office has been REMOVED to No. 1, Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral.

FOR SALE, a Mahogany Trichord Iron Grand Cottage Piano by Hopkinson, nearly new, a first-rate Instrument. Price Rs. 700. Apply to Cox. WESTROPP, 7, Apollo St.

THE New Indian Ready Reckoner, by Alex. Moorhouse, patronized by the Government of India, to be had from Treacher & Co., Limited. Price Rs. 1-12. Rs. 2 by post.

TO LET, from 1st May next, the Ground, First, Second, and Third Floor of the House, occupied by the Government Telegraph Department, and numbered 7, Church Gate Street ; also No. 8 To Let. For terms apply to J. P. WATSON. WATSON & Co., No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, Part of the late STAMP OFFICE BUILDING in Elphinstone Circle.—Apply on the premises to

B. & A. HORMARJEE.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ORIENTAL," 1,680 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Dickinson, will be despatched, on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

| February 1874. | | March 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 21 | Leaves Tuticorin | 1 |
| „ Beitnagherry | 22 | „ Colombo | 2 |
| „ Vingorla | 22 | „ Galle | 3 |
| „ Goa | 23 | „ Negapatam | 6 |
| „ Carwar | 24 | „ Pondicherry | 7 |
| „ Mangalore | 24 | „ Madras | 9 |
| „ Cannanore | 25 | „ Cocanada | 11 |
| „ Tellicherry | 25 | „ Visagapatam | 12 |
| „ Calicut | 26 | „ Bimlipatam | 12 |
| „ Beypore | 26 | „ Gopalpore | 13 |
| „ Cochin | 27 | „ False Point | 14 |
| „ Alleppy | 27 | Arrives at CALCUTTA | 16 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushch, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

| Feb. 1874. | | March 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 27 | Leave BUSREH | 18 |
| „ Kurrachee | March 4 | „ Muscat | 23 |
| „ Guadur | 4 | „ Fao | 28 |
| „ Muscat | 6 | „ Koweit | 30 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 9 | „ Bahrein | 31 |
| „ Linga | 10 | „ Linga | 31 |
| „ Bahrein | 12 | „ Bunder Abbas | 27 |
| „ Bushire | 12 | „ Muscat | 29 |
| „ Fao | 14 | „ Guadur | 30 |
| „ Mahomerah | 14 | „ Kurrachee | April 3 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 15 | Arrive BOMBAY | 6 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.



UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 5 0 | Horses | Rs. 4 |
| Second Class | 3 0 | Carriages | „ 4 |
| Third Class | 1 8 | | |

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARHAYEN, at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 14TH FEBRUARY.

THE new S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-Class Passengers only.

Average passage 3 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To SUEZ | Rs. 300 | | |
| „ MALTA | „ 400 | | |
| „ LONDON | „ 500 | | |

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month.

[PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For head-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 16th February, 1874, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, 2,726 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. G. Arcoya, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 2nd February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th February 1874, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed by the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th February, 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DECCAN | 3,128 Tons | 600 H.P., | 2nd March 1874. |
| MALWA | 2,933 „ | 450 H.P., | 16th do. |
| HINDOSTAN | 3,113 „ | 600 H.P., | 30th do. |
| PEKIN | 3,377 „ | 600 H.P., | 13th April 1874. |
| MIRZAPORE | 3,163 „ | 600 H.P., | 27th do. |

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 660 |
| Second Class | Rs. 360 |

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,—NOTICE.—CON-IGNEES per Steam-ship AVA are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Jetty.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grocery and Colonial Piece Goods, &c.

35 Cases of Bass and Allsopps' Beer in quarts,
Few Table Kerosine Lamps, Iron Folding Travelling Cots,
30 Boxes of Hitters, in quarts by Dumay & Co.
3 Cases of Printed Chintzes.

Landed ex s.s. Corinna.

On account of whom it may concern :—

CO-34—1 Bale Grey Shirtings, 30 pieces, 10 lbs., 39 in., 36½ yds.
R A—C K—297, 312, 315—3 Bales Grey Shirtings, 150 pieces, 8 lbs. 15 oz., 39 in., 36½ yds.
K N—472, 4.6—2 Bales Grey Shirtings, 100 pieces, 7 lbs. 2 oz., 39 in., 38 yds.
C M—1,—120—1 Bale Grey Dhotics, 180 pairs, 10 yds. 45 in.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Jewraz Mahomedjee—

B—32 B—9,927, 5,931, 5,933—3 Cases White Jaconets, 12 by 12 reeds.
„ „ 5,947 and 68—2 Cases White Jaconets 12 by 13 reeds.

On account and at the risk of the first purchasers Narrojee Veljee and Doongersey Premjee

B— B—5,675-77—2 bales Grey Madapollams, 3½ lbs. 400 pieces, of which 200 pieces on account of Narrayen Veljee and 100 pieces on account of Doongersey Premjee.

On account and at the risk of Umba-bunker Vandrawun—

B—W—737-60—4 lb lbs 200 pieces Grey Shirtings.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Hadjee Salamon Essaw.

K—X—7 Bales Grey Shirtings 6½ lbs. 380 pieces 39 inch 39 ards.

12th February.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham.
1 Pair Horse.
1 Burnt Cow.
1 Buggy.
1 Grey Pony.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Cia e under, by order of Messrs. Rustomjee Sorjee and Curvinbhoy Horjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Canjee Alljee and Mahomedally and Co.

Ex s.s. Trent.

About 1,000 Tons Westminster Brymbo Welsh Hartley Steam Coal, known as North Wales Coal.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

BY THE DIRECTION OF BAI MANECKBAI, WIDOW AND EXECUTRIX OF THE LATE MUNCHERJEE DHUNJEEBHOY READYMONEY, DECEASED

And under an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 20th January 1874, in suit No. 653 of 1870, wherein Goorebai Widow and others are Plaintiffs, and the said Manekbai and others are Defendants, Messrs. Bennett and Company will sell by public auction on the premises, at 4 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the Eighteenth day of February 1874, the following property, situate at Malabar Hill, forming part of the Estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground measuring 4417 2-3rd square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow thereon, erected under No. 181, situate on the highest part of the Malabar Hill, with spacious cookroom and outhouses and bounded as follows :—on the East or by the road leading to Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee's public road, on or towards the North-east by the property of Pursho um Pandoo Pandoolli, on or towards the south-west partly by the property of Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee Lady and partly by the vacant ground belonging to the estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, and on or towards the south-west by the property of Sir Albert Sassoon, standing on the leasehold ground also belonging to the estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan apply to Messrs. Bennett and Company, the Auctioneers, at their office No. 4 Forbes Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

TYABJEE AND SAYANI,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Bombay, 3rd February 1874.

The above Bungalow is now in the occupation of Mr. E. Deschampe and rents at a clear rental of Rs. 200 per month. It commands a beautiful view of the whole of Back Bay and the Bombay Harbour, extending so far as the Outer Light-house.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of superior Moulmein second class Teak Squares.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Teak Bunder, about 50 tons second class Teak Squares in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Also on account of first purchaser about 50 tons first class squares.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD JAMBLI MOHOLA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Dhunjee Cowardi, and on account and at the risk or the mortgagors, Kasiba Dewjee Powar and Sitaram Laxmon Powar.

All that piece of ground with two houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of old Jamblee Mohola, in the suburb of Mandvi, within the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 51, and assessed under Nos. 2 and 5, admeasuring 435 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the old Jamblee Mohola, on the west by the house of Hormusjee Ruttonjee, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Ruttonjee, and on the south by the house of Eduljee Rustomjee.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

20 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
5 Cases Printed Scarfs.
6 „ Prints.
6 „ Dhoties.
1 „ Gun Wadding and Cartridge Cases.

An Invoice of handsome Kerosine Oil Table Lamps.

1 Case plated ware, consisting of table spoons and forks, cruet-stand, butter coolers, &c.

SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex Glengyle.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, rasp'erry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrups, salad oil ; white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, capsicum, assorted tart fruits (1 lb. tins) assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meats, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Napoleon Price Hair Power, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1874.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E., would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade ; which will be found unequalled for delicacy of flavour, purity, and general excellence ; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

* * Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BLONDIN,
THE HERO OF NIAGARA,
WILL GIVE HIS FIRST GRAND
HIGH-ROPE PERFORMANCE
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 14TH FEB. 1874,
IN HIS
GIGANTIC ARENA on the ESPLANADE,
BOMBAY.

The Arena will be opened at 3 P.M.
Performance commence precisely at 4-30 P.M.
Carriages ordered to take up at 5-45 P.M.

BLONDIN the Miraculous, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Wonderful, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Marvellous, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Astounding, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Heroic, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Great, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Perilous, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Daring, to-day at 4 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unreserved Seats | Rs. 3 |
| First Class Promenade | „ 2 |
| Second Class Promenade | „ 1 |

Children under 10 years—Half-price.

All Class Tickets to be had in advance on application at the Esplanade Hotel.

Efficient Police will guard the ground.

NO SMOKING ALLOWED—NO RE-ADMISSION.

The Town Band, numbering 30 Performers, will be in attendance.

*Refreshments supplied in the Arena from the Esplanade Hotel.*

All Letters or Communications to be addressed to C. P. NIAND, Secretary, Esplanade Hotel.

By Order,

LE CHEVALIER BLONDIN.
Under-Secretary : O. LAW.
H. P. LYONS : Agent.

THE GREAT
MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE
TO-DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK,
AND
TO-NIGHT, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1874,
AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE HON. SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN specially for Families and Schools.

THE SCHOLARS OF THE PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTE,
Also the Scholars of
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S FINE ARTS ACADEMY
Will be present on this occasion.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class Rs. 2 ; Second Class Re. 1 ; Pit 8 Annas.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen and seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
W. BURTON, Agent.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to the Commissariat Department, Dockalee, will be received by Undersigned up to 1 P.M., 17th instant. Further particulars on application.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Exec. Commt. Office, 12th February 1874.

COCONADA PRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of considering the Articles of Association of the Cocanada Press Company, Limited.

P. A. B. OLDFIELD,
Liquidator, Alexandra Press Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1874.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to EXCAVATE BALLAST from LAND at ELEPHANTA, lately leased to the Elphinstone Company, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, for one year, at Tanna, on the 10th proximo

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Belowli, 11th February 1874.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Trade Mark Gloves and Bottle.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, 1871.

AT the DRAWING of the 20th January last 1,230 numbers were DRAWN for RE-IMBURSEMENT. A List of the numbers thus drawn may be seen at the Offices of the Comptoir d'Escompte De Paris.

Out of the Bonds paid by the Bank the following 40 have been reimbursed as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 448,781 to 448,787 of Rs. 100 each | | |
| „ 448,788 | „ | 400 „ |
| „ 448,789 and 449,790 | „ | 100 „ |
| „ 450,001 to 450,010 | „ | 100 „ |
| „ 450,301 to 5 ,303 | „ | 100 „ |
| „ 450,3 4 | „ | 400 „ |
| „ 450,305 to 45 ,310 | „ | 100 „ |
| „ 586, 01 to 586,110 | „ | 100 „ |

JUST RECEIVED.

PORTRAITS of the DUKE and DUCHESS of EDINBURGH, taken together.

Carte de Visite size ..... Rs. 1 4
Cabinet size ..... „ 2 4

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

BILLIARDS.

IN consequence of the enormous rise in the Price of IVORY in Europe, the cost of BILLIARD BALLS has increased about 30 per cent. But as we had purchased largely before the rise, we are enabled to offer BILLIARD, POOL, and PYRAMID BALLS at a lower rate than now prevails in England.

Intending Purchasers will do well to avail themselves of the present low rates, as our next supply will be considerably enhanced in price.

PRESENT PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BILLIARD BALLS, | Size 2 1/16 inch, | Rs. 24 | per Set |
| Do. | „ 2⅛ „ | „ 27 | „ |
| Do. | „ 2 3/16 „ | „ 30 | „ |
| POOL BALLS | | „ 81 | „ |
| PYRAMID BALLS | | „ 128 | „ |
| PLAIN CUES | | „ 3 | „ |
| BUTTED CUES | | „ 6 | „ |
| CUE TIPS | | 12 Annas per Doz. | |
| PREPARED CHALK | | 12 „ | „ |
| SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH, Rs. 85 per Piece, for a full-size Table. | | | |

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

*UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

| *FOR DESTROYING* | *FOR DISINFECTING* |
|---|---|
| RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES. |

*For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.*

*For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.*

*For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.*

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad, Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

*A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.*

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

## SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the Business has recently received large additions of every article required by Smokers and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in this Presidency.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANILLAS.

| | Cash Rs. | Credit. Rs. | | Cash Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 Cheroots or Cigars, per Thousand. | 54 | 60 | No. 2 Cheroots or Cigars, "Cavite" Brand, per Thousand | 63 | 70 |

Special attention is solicited to the following very Superior Brands, the finest Produce of the Manillas and Rarely Procurable, in Boxes of 125 each :

| | | Cash Rs. | Credit. | | | Cash Rs. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CABALLEROS | Per Box | 22-8 | 25-0 | IMPERIALES COLORADO. | Per Box | 22-8 | 25-0 |
| VEGUEUX | „ | 23-8 | 25-0 | REZALIAS DE PREMIER. | „ | 20-0 | 22-8 |

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
In Splendid Condition.

| | Cash Rs. | Credit. | | Cash Rs. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NOBLE Per 1,000 | 13-8 | 15-0 | THOMSON'S Per 1,000 | 14 0 | 16-0 |
| DAWSON'S „ | 14 0 | 16-0 | DINDIGULS „ | 16-0 | 18-0 |

HAVANNAH, in Boxes of 125 each, Cash Rs. 2-4 ; Credit Rs. 2-8.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
Manufactured of best Leaves expressly for TREACHER & Co.

| | Cash Rs. | Credit. | | Cash Rs. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LEISURE HOURS Per Box of 250 | 4-12 | 5-0 | BABINGTON'S Per Box of 250 | 4-0 | 4-8 |

OFFICE, per Box of 100, Cash Rs. 1-6 ; Credit Rs. 1-8.

TOBACCOS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.
Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia,
Per Tin, Cash Rs. 1-0 ; Credit Rs. 1-2.
GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for Cigarettes, per Tin, Cash Re. 1-8 ; Credit Re. 1-12.
VIRGINIAN SUN-CURED TOBACCO, Round Sticks in Tin Foil, per Box, Cash Rs. 2-8 ; Credit Rs. 3-0

SNUFFS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SUPERIOR GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURES OF NOTTINGHAM & DERBY.

GENT'S BANIANS.

| | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Gauze Merino | Six. 14 | 0 16 0 |
| Superfine Saxony | „ 19 | 0 21 0 |
| Best Super A. & Co.'s Special make, Shrinkless | „ 25 | 0 29 0 |
| Summer Merino, medium substance | „ 31 | 0 35 0 |
| Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk | „ 40 | 0 45 0 |

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Brown Cotton | Doz. 9 8 | 10 8 |
| Super. | „ 11 0 | 12 8 |
| Fine Fancy Colours | „ 14 8 | 16 0 |
| Extra Super | „ 14 8 | 18 0 |
| Best Fancy Stripes | „ 18 0 | 21 0 |
| Best Lisle Thread | „ 25 0 | 28 0 |
| Real Balbriggan | „ 28 0 | 32 0 |
| KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen per pair | 4 12 | 5 8 |

PURE MERINO SOCKS.
Soft and Shrinkless.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Plain Mixtures | Doz. 15 8 | 17 8 |
| Super Drab or Fawn | „ 17 8 | 19 8 |
| Drab Fancy Stripes | „ 17 8 | 19 8 |
| Vicuna Merino, a new introduction, very thin and comfortable | „ 22 0 | 25 0 |
| 8 st Merino, Plain | „ 19 0 | 21 0 |
| Stout ribbed | „ 19 0 | 22 0 |

GENT'S DRAWERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Dressed Cotton, Six | 26 0 | 29 0 |
| Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee | 27 0 | 31 0 |
| Fine Summer Merino | 36 0 | 42 0 |
| Fine Summer Merino, Split and Double Riding Leggs | 42 0 | 48 2 |
| Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers | 31 0 | 35 0 |
| Bathing Drawers, per pair | 2 0 | 2 4 |

SLEEPING KIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing | 10 0 | 11 8 |
| Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. It is a very Superior Article | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs | 17 1 | 19 8 |
| Best Striped Cambric | 6 8 | 7 5 |

PYJAMAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Printed Cambric | six. 16 8 | 18 0 |
| Oxford Cloth | each. 4 12 | 5 8 |
| Wove Flannel | each. 8 0 | 9 0 |

DRESSING GOWNS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oxford Cloth | 10 0 | 11 8 |
| Wove Flannel | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| Fancy Stripes, with Wool Guttis | 20 0 | 23 0 |

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
ASQUITH & COMPANY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,
HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

## HOTELS.

RE-OPENED ! RE-OPENED !!

THE MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.—In thanking the Public for their kind patronage for the past year, the Proprietor begs to announce that the above clean, airy, and commodious Hotel will be re-opened from the beginning of March next, with a thorough change both in its exterior and interior appearance ; and offers excellent accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Terms—Moderate

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor.

## NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

*Orders immediately attended to.*

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPT

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

EXCHANGE on London has not materially altered during the day, although Bank Bills have been obtained at slightly higher rates.

Government Securities are still much neglected.

Government Securities are very quiet.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. to 15/32d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 10½d. to 15/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Credit 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98
Do. demand ..... 99 13/16
On Madras 30 Days' sight ..... 99½
Do. demand ..... par
On China Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 219.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... ... ... ... 107
Four & half per cent. ... ... ... ... ... 102
Four per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 101½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan) 103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1865-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans ... ... ... ... ...103½
10 years' do. do. ... ... ... ... ...105
5 years' do. do. ... ... ... ... ...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 3 percent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ... ... ... ... ... ... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...111

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 10 ,,
Bank Bills ..... 9 ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 12 ,,

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each ... ... ... ... ... ...Rs. | 10-9 |
| Carolus ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 190 |
| Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 222 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 2711 |
| Bar Silver ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 10½ |
| Gold Lea ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, | 16-12 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,, | 16-14 |
| Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,, | 16-14 |

### FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

THE steamer Aristocrat accepted £2-12-6 for Liverpool, and steamer rates are very depressed. By sail the market is quieter both on the spot and to arrive.

London { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ship
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 12s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ..... £2 12s. 6d. / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. / Coir bdls ..... £0 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £1 10s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } £2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 12s. 9d. / Seeds ..... £2 10s. 9d. / Cotton ..... £2 12s. 9d.
hina ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 30 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

SLIGHT inquiry for Manockjee Petit shares at better rates. Other shares quiet.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nomi. value ₹ sh. | Paid up. | Last div. dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank ... ... ... ... ... | 90 |
| 22,500 | 1,000 | all | 7½ p.ct. | Bank of Bengal ... ... ... ... | 1,460 |
| 15,000 | 500 | all | 5 p. ct. | Do of Bombay New ... ... | 735 |
| 16,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 p. ct. | Do 2nd Res. issue ... ... | 261½ |
| 8,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p. ct. | Do of Madras ... ... ... | 1,140 |
| 12,000 | 250 | all | 2½ p.ct. Nov. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China ... ... | 265 |
| 40,000 | 281½ | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank ... | 450 nl |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 p.ct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C... | 175 |
| 10,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India... | 127 |
| 16,000 | 250 | all | 12 p.ct. | Oriental Bank ... ... ... | 495 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 19-17-0 | p.c | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ... ... ... |
| ..... | £20 | 19-17-6 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares ... ... |
| ..... | £20 | 42-10-0 | do. | Ditto ... ... ... ... |
| ..... | £100 | 1,000 | | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. |
| ..... | £18 | 19-0-1 | do. | Do. New Shares ... ... ... |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 2,000 | all | Rs. 60 | Colaba Land C ... ... ... | 1,230 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Feeree Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 108 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 30p.c. | Mazagon Land ... ... ... | 940 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.c. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ... ... | 360 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 160 p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co... | 1,650 |
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 150do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee... | 900 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 15 p.c. | Albert Ginning Co... ... | 500 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co... ... | 200 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 1,000 | 100p.c. | Apollo Press Co... ... | 5,500 |
| 200 | 250 | all | ... | Bezar Cotton G. & P. Co. | 1,400 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200p.c. | Bombay Press Co... ... | 800 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50 p.c. | Do New... ... | 200 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 250 p.c. | Broach Cotton Co ... ... | 500 |
| 100 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company... ... | 700 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 440 | Colaba Press Co... ... | 3,900 |
| 250 | 2,000 | all | 250p.c. | East India Press Co... ... | 2,700 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 500 | Fort Press Co... ... | 4,200 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 75 p.c. | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 430 |
| 100 | 1,000 | all | 70 p.c. | French Press Co ... ... | 625 |
| 100 | 5,000 | 1,462 | 75 p.c. | Imperial Press Co... ... | 750 |
| 200 | 400 | all | 60 p.c. | Mofussil Press & G. Co... | 540 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5 00 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld | 1,800 |
| 150 | 2,500 | 750 | 125 p.c. | Prince of Wales Press... | 1,500 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | ... | Sassoon's Press Co... ... | 1,000 |
| 400 | 850 | 750 | 125 p.c. | Scinde Press Co... ... | 500 |
| 150 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited... | 1,100 |
| 250 | 1,500 | 1,250 | Rs. 80 | Victoria Press, Madras... | 1,150 |
| 150 | 350 | all | 30 p.c. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 850 |
| 450 | 1,000 | all | 90 p.c. | Vulcan United Press Co. | 950 |

o Per share for the half year.

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 630 | 1,250 | all | 112½ p.c. | Alexandra Spinning ... ... | 1,515 |
| 300 | 2,500 | all | 140 p.c. | Dhunjeebhoy Spinning ... | 2,770 |
| 300 | 2,000 | all | ... | Bhowanoggur M. & P. Co. | 1,075 |
| 300 | 1,500 | all | 80 p.c. | Bombay United ... ... | 1,220 |
| 1,600 | 150 | 150 | 25 p.c. | Broach Mills ... ... ... | 280 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | 50 p.c. | Dhurumsey Spinning... ... | 1,650 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | 200 p.c. | Great Eastern ... ... ... | 2,600 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | ... | Jeewraj Bullo Mills ... ... | 1,280 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 75 p.c. | Manockji Petit's ... ... | 1,360 |
| 200 | 1,000 | 211 | 100 p.c. | Morarjee Spinning ... ... | 1,310 |
| 200 | 2,500 | a l | 150 p.c. | Oriental ... ... ... ... | 3,800 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 400 | 200 p.c. | Royal ... ... ... ... ... | 2,350 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | ... | Soonderdas Spinning... ... | 1,750 |

* Per share for the half year.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 p.c. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ... ... | 1,350 |
| 1,000 | 50 | al | 40 p.ct | Bombay Gas Company ... | 65 |
| 500 | 500 | 300 | 15 p.c. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld... | 102 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p.c. | Malabar Company Ld... | 100 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 12 p.c. | Mechanics' Build'gs Co... | 26 |
| ..... | 500 | all | 45 p.c. | Thracher & Co ... ... ... | 395 |
| ..... | 250 | all | 40 p.c. | Vingas Patent Slip Co ... | 50 |

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 95 | 19½ | ... | Bank of China... ... | 1 |
| ..... | 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank ... ... ... | 1 |
| ..... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank ... ... | 1 |
| ..... | 200 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula... ... | 1 |
| ..... | 200 | 7½ | May '67 | Royal Bank ... ... ... | 0 |

### SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change to report in the state of the market, which continues quiet but steady, and prices are much the same. We have heard of no sales of any importance.

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's of the 12th instant reports the Cotton market as closing quiet but steady, with sales of 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for export, and of which 3,500 are Surats, which are said to be quiet. The receipts at U. S. ports have of late begun to show a marked falling off, and consequently prices show an upward tendency. Though there has been no further improvement in Surats, we have to notice a further advance of 1 1/16d. in Orleans, which is now quoted at 8¾d per lb. Dholleriah stands at 5 1-16d, Oomrawuttee at 5,7-16d, and Mid Uplands at 16 cents Imports at Liverpool amount to 6,000 bales, and those of U. S. ports to 19,000. We again hear of a shipment to Bombay of specie amounting to £61 000, and another of £62,000 to Calcutta, both in Silver. The rates for accommodation have undergone no change, and the Bank of England's returns are as much favourable as they were in the previous week. The market for Coffee has become quiet, and prices are slightly lower. Cochin Cocoanut Oil shows a fall of 10s., but we notice no change in the price of Ceylon Cocoanut Oil. Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed remain quite unaltered. In the Calcutta message of the 12th instant the market for Piece Goods is reported quiet, with little enquiry, and prices show no change. There has been an advance of ¼ cent. in 4 and 4¼ per cent. Government Paper, but 5½ cent. has slightly declined. The Cotton Market here has been firm, with a strong demand, and prices of all descriptions have advanced Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters are freely operating, in consequence of which a large business is being done on European account. The undermentioned purchases, which amount to about 1,800 candies, are reported to have been made yesterday:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | candies | New Kirlees ... ... ... ... ... | at Rs. 105 |
| 100 | ,, | ,, ... ... ... ... ... | at ,, 183½ |
| 150 | ,, | ,, ... ... ... ... ... | at ,, 184 |
| 200 | ,, | ,, Sawginned, May ... ... ... | at ,, 187 |
| 50 | ,, | ,, Hingunghant, F.P.B. ... ... | at ,, 203 |
| 25 | ,, | ,, ,, W. S. ... ... ... | at ,, 199½ |
| 100 | ,, | ,, Julgaum ... ... ... ... | at ,, 169 |
| 100 | ,, | ,, Dhollera, April ... ... ... | at ,, 175 |
| 50 | ,, | ,, Bhowuggr r, 15 days ... ... | at ,, 175 |
| 15 | ,, | ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | at ,, 175 |
| 125 | ,, | ,, Broach, M. G., March ... ... | at ,, 195 |
| 100 | ,, | ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | at ,, 195 |
| 200 | ,, | ,, Mawa, April ... ... ... | at ,, 178 |
| 50 | ,, | ,, ,, 15 days ... ... ... | at ,, 176½ |
| 50 | ,, | ,, Akote, F. P. B. ... ... ... | at ,, 184½ |
| 50 | ,, | ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | at ,, 184 |
| 200 | ,, | ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | at ,, 186½ |

The following are our closing quotations:—

| | |
|---|---|
| New Oomrawuttee ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 183-184 |
| ,, Akote ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 186-187 |
| ,, Broach M. G. ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 193-195 |
| ,, Hingunghant ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 205-207 |
| ,, Dholleriah (April delivery) ... ... ... | ,, 176-178 |
| Old Dhollers ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 145-150 |
| ,, Sawginned ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 165-167 |
| ,, Vingoria ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 145-152 |

YARNS.

No sales are reported.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Royal Standard(s).. | Kirby ... ... | Aden, Feb. 4. |
| | Penang (s)... ... | Stewart... ... | Kurrachee, Feb. 9. |

DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Mistress of the Seas | Armstrong ... | Liverpool. |
| | Leticia... ... | Nacoda... ... | Mauritius. |
| | Burmah (s)... ... | Sanders ... ... | P. Gulf & Kurrachee. |

The Ship Nimrod, Crocker, to Pondicherry, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gwalior, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Aristocrat, to Liverpool.
Ships Tarascki, to Amsterdam.
Steamer Royal Standard, to Trieste, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Thunderbolt, 50 bales cotton, V. Gelashunker.
Accrington, 25 bales cotton, K. Poonsee & Co.
Amoyne, 55 cwts coir yarn, S. Pudumsee.
Norah Greame, 55 bales cotton, D. Ludha; 58 bales cotton, K. Sobhraj.
Dreadnought, 250 bales cotton, G. Madowjee & Co.
Beannamah, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Stephenson, s 10 bags gall, P. Horjewandas; 50 bales cotton, B. Shamjee & Co.
Rimalino, s, 2 bales wool, P. Payraj; 50 bales cotton, C. Dewjee & Co; 18 bales cotton, E. Hassum; 26 bales cotton, H. Manuckram; 155 bales cotton, N. M eckjee & Co.
Tiber, s, 800 bags wheat, Wallace & Co; 80 bales wool, S. Veerjee; 100 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee Cama & Co
Aristocrat, s, 100 bales cotton, A. Riebe & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Timor, s, 6 bales hides N. Jehangeer; 9 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.; 25 bales hides, A. Habibbhoy; 100 cases Olibanum, A Munjee & Co.
Venetia, s, 143 pieces E. teeth, J. Lalljee; 4 cases fish maws, G. H. J. Mamed; 155 pieces E. teeth, M. M. J. Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Sepia 110 cwts. coir yarn, W. Purshtom & Co.
Corrina, s, 4 bales cotton, C. Viney & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Royal Standard s, 90 bales cotton, V. Brothers.
Gwalior, s, 280 bags coffee, P. & O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Royal Standard, s, 400 bale cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Gwalior, s, 239 bags coffee, P. & G. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Gwalior, s, 2,389 bags coffee and 1,485 bags pepper, and 26 bales coir yarn, P. & O. Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Inspector, 250 packages wet dates, S. Moladina.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Lydia Stralfield, 4,400 linseed, G. Thakursey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian, s, 37 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.; 25 bales twist, add'l 20 packages hyatsale, E. Noordin and Co.; 150 kegs lead, 25 packages spelter, C. Nowjee; 8 bundles horns, J. Peerbhoy; 27 ckage packages raisin M. Dama; 4 packages raisin, F. M. Dama; 35 packages raisin, and 43 cases olibanum A. Mosnun; 77 bundles bedellium, and 283 bundles Sharkfins, C. Ebram; 16 cases sharkfins, and 12 bundles fishmaws, P. Assar.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 9.

Henn, Lieut, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 10.

Dashwood, Major, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Umballa.

FEBRUARY 12.

Talbot, Lieutenant, 43rd Light Infantry, to join from, England
Hassard, Sub-Lieut, 66th Regiment, to join, from England.
Leslie, Sub-Lieutenant, 56th Foot, to join, from England.
Canford, Ensign, 60th Rifles, to join, from England.
Finkney, Sub-Lieutenant, 1st Fusiliers 2nd Regiment, to join, from England.
Armstrong, Lieutenant Colonel, 10th Bengal Lancers, to join, from England.
Foster Captain, 50th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.
Thomas, Sub-Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, to join, from England.
Trevor, Colonel, Royal Engineers, to join, from England.
Cabusse, Colonel, 16th Regiment, from furlough, from England from England.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 8.

Dann, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

FEBRUARY 13.

Wellesley, Major, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.
Armstrong, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, to join, to Bangalore.
Goodfellow, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.
Everet, Surgeon Major, Bengal A. M. D, on duty, to Allahabad.
Monteith, A. M., Sub-Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Peshawur.
Montgomery, Sub-Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on duty, to Murree.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 10.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr J H Master, Coll of Bellary, eighty days' privilege leave from or after the 16th March next.

Mr H D Elphinstone Dalrymple, Master Attendant, Madras, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr F S Evans, M A, Professor of Mathematics at the Presidency College, for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Col E A Foord, R E, Insp Engr for Civil and Military Buildings, one month's privilege leave.

The Right Hon'ble the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr William Wynne Goodrich, Asst Supt of Police, Godavery District, to be Asst Supt of Police, Madura, but to continue to act in Bellary, during the absence of Capt R G Briggs on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt Charles Chase Moorie, Act Asst Supt of Police, Godavery District, to be Asst of Police, Godavery District.

Mr J R Cockerell, Comr, Nilgiris, delivered over charge of the Office to Mr H B Grigg on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

Mr H B Grigg, Asst Comr, Nilgiris, delivered over charge of the Office to Mr Rice on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry—Maj H C Wright (Capt in S C) to be Lieut Col 42nd N I, Capt Henry Riversdale Elliot to be Maj from 8th Jan 1874 vice Cholmeley, deceased.

Infantry—Maj T B E Tennant (S C) to be Lieut-Col 28th N I Capt D McNeil (S C) to be Maj from 8th January 1874 vice Wright, promoted and removed.

Infantry—Maj Edward George Dixon to be Lieut-Col 10th N I Capt Frank Beeching to be Maj from 8th Jan 1874 vice Tennant promoted and removed.

Capt Henry Morris Stanley Clarke, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the 4th Feb 1874.

The services of Surgeon-Major John Wilson are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

Col Henry Dyett Abbot, C B, S C will be entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the 9th Feb 1874.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Surgn-Maj J Wilson, Medical Department.—

Surgn-Maj A A Renton, M D, dying duly 5th N I, is permitted to retire from the service from the 28th Feb 1874, on a pension of £220 per annum.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | | Mail closes. | | After packet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom ... | Feb. 16 | ... | 5-30 P.M. | ... | 6-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee ... ... | ,, 20 | ... | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. | ,, 27 | ... | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| Australian ... ... | Mar. 7 | ... | 4-30 P.M. | { | No packet |
| China ... ... ... | Feb. 24 | ... | 4-30 P.M. | { | |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c... | ,, 26 | ... | 5-30 P.M. | ... | 6 30 P.M. |

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—
4 P.M.
Tuesday ... Feb. 24

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under:—
Saturday ... Mar. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

| *Regular date.* | *Supplemental date.* |
|---|---|
| Monday ... Feb. 16 | Monday ... Feb. 23. |

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

## REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ... | Rs. 48 | Per Annum ... | Rs. 60 |
| Half Yearly ... | 25 | Half-yearly ... | 31 |
| Quarterly ... | 13 | Quarterly ... | 16 |
| Monthly ... | 5 | Monthly ... | 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ... | Rs. 52 | Per Annum ... | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly ... | 29 | Half-yearly ... | 36 |
| Quarterly ... | 16 | Quarterly ... | 20 |
| Monthly ... | 6 | Monthly ... | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

*We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.*

## CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

## *TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.*

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence; Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

## THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

I HEREBY give NOTICE, that by desire of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., at 4 P.M., to OPEN a SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS by FAMINE in BENGAL.

His Excellency the Governor will preside.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TIPPET—February 12th, at Basford House, Manchester, the Revd. H. W. Tippet, late Rector of Queensbury, N.B., aged 60.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—January 29th, at Lyncc Tal, the wife of E. T. Atkinson, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

KEOUGH—February 6th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. J. H. Keough, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COX—DaSILVA—February 2nd, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. John J. C DeSilva to JARRETT—BEAUFORT—February 9th, at St Thomas' Mission Row, and afterwards at the Cathedral, Capt. H. S. Jarrett, Bengal Staff Corps, to Agnes Delmour, youngest daughter of F. Beaufort, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SPALDING—February 13th, Girgaum, Bombay, John Spalding, Veterinary Surgeon, aged 53 years, deeply regretted.

COLA—February 13th, at Girgaum, Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Cola, aged (21) twenty-four, deeply regretted by relatives and friends. The funeral will take place at 8 A.M. this morning.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.


WE suppose it must have been as a mark of recognition of his services in letting a mob of Mussulman scoundrels run riot for two or three hours yesterday in the native town, kill and maim peaceful citizens, wreck valuable property, and defile the sacred temples of certainly as loyal a class of subjects as Her Majesty has in all her wide dominions, that Mr. Frank H. Souter, the Chief Commissioner of Police, was yesterday gazetted a Fellow of the University of Bombay. For our part, we think that, unless Mr. Souter can give some satisfactory explanation of the extraordinary failure yesterday of the force under his command to protect life and property in this city from a set of ruffians whose designs have been the common talk of Bombay for some days past, he deserves to be removed from his appointment. We shall not be suspected of feeling any special sympathy with the Parsees; but what is the use of a police force, of what value indeed is the Government itself, if orderly, industrious, respectable citizens cannot be guarded against such outrages as were committed yesterday? The population of Bombay gives as a rule very little trouble to the police. Crimes of violence are remarkably few, and there is really but one turbulent element amongst us, that of the dregs of the Mussulman community. Bombay, being the port of shipment for pilgrims to Mecca, has become a convenient halting place, not merely for pious and well-disposed Mahommedans, but for fanatical rowdies from all parts of India, who think they show their zeal for the faith by ceaselessly intriguing against society and plotting the destruction of every man who refuses to believe that Mahomet is the Prophet of God. They are a contemptible enough foe, if dealt with properly; but, left to themselves, they never fail to take advantage of the ferment in the Mussulman mind about the time of the Moburrum to incite their co-religionists to acts of anarchy. This year, the pretence made use of by these agitators to work mischief under was the publication by a Parsee of a perfectly harmless book—a Gujerathi translation of Washington Irving's *Life of Mahomet*. Some vile intriguer affected to discover in the quite innocent expression about a concubine, to which we referred yesterday a deadly insult to the Prophet and all his followers; and with this weapon he stirred into new life the smouldering embers of the old feeling of hatred which the Mussulmans bear to the whole Parsee race. The result is told in our description of the disgraceful riot of yesterday, which nobody can read without feeling deep sympathy with the Parsees, and intense indignation at the conduct of the police in letting the rioters do what they liked for fully two hours before attempting to interfere. It is not as if Mr. Souter had not foreseen that there might be an outbreak of this kind. He knew what agitation prevailed amongst the Mussulmans, for, influenced by this knowledge, he persuaded the poor Parsee translator to withdraw his book from publication. He alleges, by way of excuse for his inaction, that at a meeting of Mahommedans held the other evening to discuss what should be done there was no talk of using force, and that the proceedings at the Mosque yesterday morning, the usual weekly prayer day, were also quite orderly. But there is no doubt that the Mahommedans assembled in unusual numbers at the Mosque, and that the inhabitants of the neighbouring streets took alarm long before the fanatical rioters rushed out, shouting "Deen, Deen!" to rob and murder defenceless citizens, and to violate the sanctity of the Parsee fire-temples. Why, then, we ask, did Mr. Souter leave this quarter of the town unprotected by a force strong enough to overawe and disperse the rioters? He had full warning what might happen, yet for two hours not a policeman nor a soldier appeared on the scene. We believe that in making these remarks we have not in the least exaggerated the negligence of the police, which was gross enough to demand an immediate and strict inquiry by Government into the reasons of Mr. Souter's conduct. If the Parsee community cannot get justice done them by the local Government in this matter, they will be perfectly justified in holding a public meeting and drawing up a statement of their wrongs for the information of the Secretary of State. It is necessary that the Mussulman ruffians who have so long infested Bombay, and who are a terror and a disgrace even to the respectable men of their own creed, should be put down at once with a strong hand; and, if Mr. Souter cannot do this, he ought to be removed in order to make way for some one who can and will.

IN our issue of the 9th instant, we alluded to the mistaken idea which popularly prevails regarding the position really occupied by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at Baroda. The present Minister, popularly known as Nana Sahib Khanwelkur, still occupies the position of Dewan, and so long as he remains in office Mr. Dadabhai must perforce be content to play a more humble but possibly not less important part. It appears in fact to have been entirely overlooked by all Mr. Dadabhai's friends that, unless the office of Minister is vacant, Mr. Dadabhai himself can scarcely hope to fill it. But what has the present Minister done that he should be thus summarily shunted in favour of an ambitious and foreign adventurer? Whatever may be thought of Mr. Dadabhai's intellectual superiority to Nana Sahib, it is certain that the latter possesses qualifications which are even more important in a Native State than a superficial veneer of European civilization. In the first place, Khanwelkur is a near relation of the Gaekwar, and is a man of considerable personal influence, apart from his official position. Secondly, he is a Hindoo, and possesses as such far more sympathy with the leading classes in the Baroda State than any foreigner could be expected to do. Thirdly, he enjoys the entire confidence of the present Gaekwar. It is true that Khanwelkur, though enjoying all these advantages, has not succeeded as well as might have been expected; but it seems hard to lay on the Minister's shoulders the whole blame of the present disorganization at Baroda. What, however, it chiefly concerns us to point out is, that, if Khanwelkur with all the advantages above noted on his side has failed, it is almost certain that a Parsee merchant, unconnected with Baroda and with no advantages of birth or position, would find it impossible to make way at all amongst the jealous horde of Deccanee Brahmins that control the destinies of the Baroda State. If Nana Sahib Khanwelkur has failed, he has failed not so much from any personal deficiency as from the impossible part that a Minister at Baroda is expected to play. Every one knows that the real problem of native administration, not only at Baroda but throughout the whole of India, is how to control with as little friction as possible the arbitrary wills of so-called Native Sovereigns. The reign of law is as yet a mere Utopia in Native States. The very notion of the Gaekwar being controlled by any such idle faucies as law and justice is on the face of it absurd; and many a hard lesson will have to be taught before the *sic volo sic jubeo* principle of government is finally abandoned.

To suppose that Mr Dadabhai or anybody else, be he Parsee, Hindu, or European, can by the mere force of intellectual ability curb a despotic Native Prince, and restrain the excesses of a corrupt Government, throughout the whole of the Baroda State, is a mere dream. It would seem to be imagined by Mr. Dadabhai's organs in the Press that in the present reform the past history of Baroda is to count for nothing, and that all that now remains to be done is to turn over a new leaf and commence afresh as though nothing had happened. This surely is a most extraordinary delusion. History unfortunately teaches us that the past cannot be blotted out in this summary fashion, and, if Mr. Dadabhai wishes seriously to understand the magnitude of the task he has undertaken, he must dismiss from his mind all notion of treating the past as a *tabula rasa*, and learn that compensation for past injuries is the first step to be taken towards a sincere reform.

It has lately been ostentatiously announced that several native gentlemen of character and attainments have consented to join the new administration under Mr. Dadabhai's auspices. It is significant, however, that no allusion has been made to the unfortunate members of the present administration who are thus summarily displaced; but, just as the Minister is calmly put on one side to make way for Mr. Dadabhai, so all the other members who have been for years in the Gaekwar's service are temporarily shelved to make way for Mr. Dadabhai's friends. This, we are bound to say, appears to us a somewhat extraordinary proceeding, and more especially as the Durbar are alleged to have denied before the Commission that any reform was necessary. But what possible chance is there that a so-called new administration should succeed any better than the old one? The present disorganization has been produced not because the administration was incompetent but because it was corrupt, and because every single member of it, from the Gaekwar downwards, has been systematically engaged in the most barefaced plunder and violence. The same men who have brought the State almost to the brink of ruin are the very men on whom Mr. Dadabhai is entirely dependent for all his information and influence. The hopes of this corrupt clique are centred on Mr. Dadabhai, and with him they will stand or fall. From the time that Mr. Dadabhai has been at Baroda has he redressed one single complaint, or induced the Maharajah to punish one single corrupt official? If any correspondent can satisfy us that he has done so, we shall be delighted to do Mr. Dadabhai justice. Without such an assurance we must be pardoned for expressing our conviction that Mr. Dadabhai is an impostor, and the so-called reform at Baroda a sham.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

OUR Aden correspondent, writing on the 5th February, returns to the subject of the reported death of Dr. Livingstone. Telegrams which had been exchanged between the Aden and Home authorities were put on board the s. s. Calcutta, which left

## THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

One bit of election news which has been received in Bombay will, I am sure, give great pleasure to many of your readers. You have remarked upon the singular ill-luck that has attended most of the candidates for re election to Parliament who know anything about India. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Eastwick, Sir Charles Wingfield, all are gone, and, with the exception of Mr Fawcett, it is improbable that any of them will easily find other constituencies eager to secure their services. I hear, on the other hand, that one well known Bombay man who has not been in Parliament before, has secured a seat in the new House of Commons; Mr. John Dunbar, Barrister-at-law, having been elected M. P. for the borough of New Ross in Ireland. Mr. Dunbar has always been ambitious of Parliamentary honours; and some years ago he offered himself as a candidate for another Irish constituency, but was unsuccessful. At that time Mr. Dunbar had gone home with a fortune acquired in the course of six years' successful practice at the Bombay bar. The crash which in 1866 broke the fair promise of so many men's lives left Mr. Dunbar almost as poor a man as he had been when he first came out to India. But he 'bated not a jot of heart or energy. Though in a state of feeble health, he came back at once to Bombay, and settled down to work with the same untiring perseverance for which he was always distinguished. No man at the Bar, I suppose, ever worked harder or more doggedly than Mr. Dunbar; and, as he was also a sound lawyer, on whose judgment reliance could be placed, he always had his hands full of business; and in less than three years he had got together once more almost as much money as he had before, and was able to go home again and take to a more congenial career. Mr. Dunbar lacks the physical gifts necessary to oratorical success, but he has good sense and some humour, and he can make a very amusing speech when he likes, as whoever was present at the St. Patrick's dinner of 1869 must well remember. He is an acquisition to the new House of Commons, which he will be able to enlighten about the merits of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's administration of the Bombay Presidency, if the House should desire information on that subject.

Old residents of Bombay must have been struck with the great improvement which has taken place of late years in the taste for gardening in this city. In few places do beautiful flowers and flowering trees grow more luxuriantly and in greater variety than in Bombay, yet till within the last few years even the residents on Malabar Hill were content to dwell in houses surrounded by compounds which consisted of bare, hideous rocks, snakes, and patches of soil overgrown with rank weeds, prickly pear bushes, and palm trees Now, it is rare to see a bungalow anywhere in Bombay in which some attempt is not made to give the place the look of a home. Nowhere, perhaps, has the gardener's skill been used to better purpose than at the Byculla Club, which, always famous for its dinners, has now become remarkable for the skill displayed in making the grounds around it an ornament instead of an eyesore. An air of refinement has insensibly stolen over all the associations of the Club, and has made itself felt not only at the new Institution of the garden parties to which ladies are invited, but in the arrangements for the annual Ball. This great festival of Bombay society was celebrated on Thursday evening; and the most enthusiastic devotees of the art of dancing can hardly have failed to observe the evidences of artistic taste displayed in the decoration of the rooms. Instead of a bare verandah, there was a richly carpeted corridor, the windows of which were hung with curtains and baskets of choice flowers and ferns. There was, too, a delightful conversation room, at one end of the large ball-room, with couches placed around at convenient intervals, a fine bed of flowers and plants in the centre, and a subdued light which lent itself as a handmaid to harmless flirtations. The supper was served on the iron roofed terrace at the other end of the ball room, instead of in a tent; and nothing could be more effective than the scene when the heavy curtains which had concealed the well-lighted supper room were withdrawn and the company marched in, as the masons would say, "from labour to refreshment." The tables were arranged for small parties of eight; but we doubt if this is an improvement on the old practice of having two or three long tables with a cross one at the end of the room; for the waiters' attention is distracted by having so many different tables to serve; and the supper, however good it may appear on the *menu*, becomes a very poor thing in reality. There is much talk just now about the poverty of Europeans in Bombay, but many of the dresses at the Club Ball were exquisitely beautiful, and it was a common remark that the ladies of Bombay had never appeared to better advantage.

Can it be true that Mr. Desabhoy Framjee is to act as Chief Magistrate of Police during Mr. Connon's absence? I had always thought that the chief seat at all events on the Magisterial Bench ought to be filled by a man who knows something of law; but Mr. Tucker thinks otherwise, and, as for the Governor, what is he but a graven image? Looking at the way in which places and titles of honour have been given away of late, and the proofs we have had that to toady Mr. Tucker is the sole qualification for getting on in Bombay, I am surprised sometimes at the senior Member of Council's moderation. We know that Caligula made his horse a Roman senator, and it seems odd that Mr. Tucker should have refrained, up to this time, from making his cook a magistrate of police, and his favourite donkey a Fellow of the University of Bombay. Perhaps these appointments will be gazetted before Mr. Tucker leaves India.

The riot which filled Bombay with agitation yesterday will, I feel sure, be deplored by the majority of the Mahomedan population. The rioters were entirely Arabs and Seedees; not a single Persian or Kojah was amongst them. No one will regret the riot more than His Highness Aga Khan, in whose house the disgraceful conduct of a portion of the community which he belongs to will be felt as an unhappy interruption to the progress of the marriage festivities which he is now celebrating in his family. The Mussulmans complain that their feelings have been insulted by an expression used in a Guzerathee translation of a history of Mahomed; but what is that very doubtful insult in comparison with the unmistakeable insult which has been offered to the Parsee community, who have had two fire-temples destroyed and their most sacred symbols defiled by a band of low, wretched Soonees? It would be a graceful action if the better-disposed part of the Mussulman community were to raise a subscription in order to present some compensation to the Parsee sufferers by yesterday's disgraceful riot. If this were done, the breach that has been made between two important parts of the community will in great measure be healed up. If something like what I suggest is not done—if, at all events, a meeting of the leading Mussulman citizens is not held to express detestation of the actions which were done yesterday in the name of the Mahomedan religion—I am afraid that the wound which was opened yesterday among the Parsees will not be healed for many years to come.

In the local columns of Bombay newspapers, there are certain paragraphs that recur with nearly as little variation as if they were stereotyped and kept on hand to fill up gaps. Among these "Death from drowning," and the "danger of loading children with ornaments" are conspicuous. Against the silly vanity of the latter practice, coroners and writers have talked in vain, and there seems to be as little hope of the emancipation of the natives from this bondage of custom as there is possibility of the ladies of Europe breaking the chains of their slavery to the milliners of Paris. But many of the deaths from drowning I ventre to think might be prevented if down the sides of every well used by the public iron ladders were suspended. Many of the deaths the crowner's quest records as suicides, but it should be remembered that even when a man has made up his mind to be rid of a troublesome world, a diseased body, an implacable creditor, or an unrequited love, and drops, shivering from the parapet into the water; there comes a minute, when, gasping for breath, he repents him of his folly and clutches the rocky walls with bruised hands panting with a hope all the wilder and fiercer that it is born out of a deep despair. A ladder would give him a chance of life, it would save the half tipsy bheestie who over-reaches himself as he hauls up his leathern bucket hand over hand, the careless sepoy, or the schoolboy, who, as he slips in, knows perfectly well that his noisy companions will all desert him in silent terror and care only to prove that they were not present. I saw the other day a young Parse lying stark and stiff by the side of the well into which he had tumbled or jumped, and I suppose the usual paragraph followed. It was doubtless an uninteresting kind of paragraph; but still, the poor lad was, as the north-country people say, "somebody's bairn," lissome and strong enough to have availed himself of a chance for life if one had been presented to him. Here I remember that at the time of the pitiful accident at Bandora this suggestion of a ladder was made, but nothing came of it.

## WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 23RD JANUARY.

A death took place at Long's Hotel, Bond Street, on Monday last, which deserves notice. It was that of Mr. Louis Merton, a financial operator of great ability and daring, and of reputed opulence. If I am not mistaken I told your readers in a letter some months ago about a transaction in which this person and Tabini, the Constantinople banker, figured as plaintiff and defendant. Merton brought an action to recover £50,000, the half of a sum of £100,000 given to Tabini by the Grand Vizier in connection with the Turkish 1872 loan, but lost his case, the Tribunal deciding that the £100,000 was not regular commission, but of the nature of a buksheesh or *pot de vin*. This was Merton's last public appearance, though he was always operating on a gigantic scale. His history is very curious. Merton's real name was Moses, and his sister is the wife of Sir George Jessel, our Master of the Rolls. Merton changed his name, for the same reason that Moses, the great salt goods merchant here, altered his name into Beddington, because, I suppose, it sounded better, and he was by no means proud of his race and creed. Having accomplished this he began operations on the Paris Bourse during the Empire, and there, either through skill and audacity, or, as is more likely, because he occasionally found access to State secrets, he made a fortune. He also formed an acquaintance with other members of the class of "high financiers" who came into vogue during this palmy period, and in connection with some of them he undertook the arrangement of foreign loans. His chief exploit in this way was the conversion of the Turkish General Debt which he was sent out to Constantinople to manage. According to general repute he acquired an enormous fortune by this coup, but scandal made free with his name in consequence. One of the stories told about him was that he expended large sums of money in the Turkish capital, for which he refused to account to his fellow members of the Syndicate, otherwise than by giving them to understand that the money had gone in bribery to high officials. When he was pressed for particulars he flatly declined to give any, and the Syndicate, thus defied, thought it better not to bring the matter before a Court of Law in case disclosures took place unpleasant to all parties. This tale is of course an exaggeration of the facts. Nobody doubts that every new loan arranged was accompanied with the bribing of Turkish officials, and, if Merton did it, he but followed custom and necessity. To what extent he profited himself is another matter, but if he got a lion's share of the booty I have no doubt he did the lion's share of the work. Some time after he married a grand-daughter of Koenigswarter, the rich Vienna banker, and with her obtained a fortune of £700,000, or £40,000 a year. He was then barely thirty years of age. One might have thought that after this Merton would have avoided the Bourse and speculation of every sort. But it had become, I suppose, a second nature; he could not live without speculation. So he bought and sold on a gigantic scale, and is understood to have lost heavily for some time past. His latest operation was a purchase of French Rentes for the rise, and it was a failure. Then came the end. He died suddenly on Monday morning, and the rumour in the City—unfounded as it turned out—was that death was self-inflicted. It is quite possible that the true facts will never be known, but, considering that this man of reputed wealth was spoken of at the Paris Bourse as a defaulter at the late liquidation, the misery of such a fall from such a height, and the nervous excitement attending his mode of life, may well have proved too much for an over-wrought brain. I believe his age was only 33. A better subject for moralising has rarely occurred in our modern experience of the class of *nouveaux riches*.

Two financial operations of a peculiar character have been made public this week. I have in previous letters spoken of the lamentable failures of the Honduras and San Domingo loans. The former amounted to £3,560,000 raised here, and £2,500,000 in Paris—this six millions being lent to a trumpery Republic, the entire revenue of which is barely £80,000 a year—that is about a seventh part of the interest on the loan! ! A considerable part of the loan was in fact applied to payment of the interest, and the Republic did not pay and never intended to pay a farthing, but hoped that the railway from sea to sea which the money was raised to construct would yield a revenue for the purpose. When less than a third of the line had been made the funds ran short, the contractors gave it up, and the bonds which were brought out at eighty fell until they are now worth scarcely 12. The question here was why certain representations made in the prospectus had not been fulfilled; and had the matter been gone into it is probable that Bischoffsheim, the banker who brought out the loans, would, although perfectly guiltless of any intention to deceive, have been very awkwardly placed. But many others, even more than he, were interested in hushing up matters, and accordingly the bondholders' committee, instead of applying themselves to obtain restitution, set about getting more money to finish the line. They have just asked the public for £2,500,000 to be raised by first mortgage debentures bearing 10 per cent. interest; the contractors, an American firm, undertaking the work for £9,000 a mile. Now, if the public subscribe all this money the prospect is, first, that the line will not be finished for the amount or anything like it; next, that if finished it will not pay working expenses; and thirdly, that even if it does so much, it will not yield enough for the mortgage interest, to say nothing of the ordinary bondholders. But the public will not subscribe the amount asked, and consequently what will happen will probably be that with whatever money can be raised the contractors will work so long as it lasts, when another stoppage will occur and the new capital subscribed will be sacrificed as was the old.

The San Domingo loan is of a different character, and raises a novel point. Its amount was only £750,000, but the odd thing is that the Dominion Government never received more than £30,000, and nobody knows exactly what became of the balance. The Government repudiates the contract and the loan. Under these circumstances the bondholders' committee have made an arrangement with the Samana Bay Company—an American speculative concern which has a lease of that bay and lands adjacent from the San Domingo Government—to take over the bonds at a price, the equivalent being shares or bonds of the Company; the Company thus entering into possession of all the claims and rights of the bondholders against the Government. There is a condition annexed—namely, that the bondholders shall not oppose the introduction of a loan by the Company on this market. The loan is to be for £970,000 and is to be brought out in March or April next, so that virtually investors here will only get back a nominal return for what they have already paid by paying something more—a too familiar process in the annals of victimisation here. But the new point is political rather than commercial. The object which the Samana Bay Company have in getting hold of these bonds is to have on hand a constant means of pressure against the San Domingo Government; they will be its creditors for an amount which it cannot possibly pay, and all they need do will be to threaten to sell it up when it will not concede anything asked. By this means the annexation of the island will come about in time, the United States Government having no trouble or responsibility. The Samana Bay Company, in fact, pride themselves on playing on a smaller scale the part of the East India Company, and they believe that once having obtained a sure footing in the island their Government will be driven to champion their interests. It is a shrewd idea, and has every chance of proving successful, but the odd way in which it now happens that defrauded English bondholders have it in their power to forward the project is worth noting. Representatives of the Company are in London now trying to get the Royal Mail Steam Company to make Samana Bay one of their stations instead of St. Thomas. I believe Sampson of the *Times* recommended this place to the notice of the Royal Mail people twenty years ago, so if the Americans should now bring forward their £970,000 loan they will have support in one influential quarter, whatever cold shoulders are turned to them elsewhere.

The money market here has been a good deal influenced this week by the accounts from Bengal and the rise in the Indian exchanges. About a quarter of a million in gold has been taken from the Bank for France to purchase silver, which will, it is said, be sent from Marseilles, and much more I believe will follow next week. The Indian exchange is now 1s. 11½d., which leaves a profit on the transmission of silver. The demand for the metal has, however, fallen off at the moment, the need for remittance being to a large extent met by the bills on Wednesday, which were tendered for at prices at and above 1s.11½d. The total was £700,000, and the whole was allotted for Calcutta, offers at 1s. 11½d. receiving 93 per cent., and those above in full. Notwithstanding this, the fear of a stronger demand for money is always present now that stringency is reported from Bengal and that we do not know how far the pressure will go; and accordingly nothing is now heard of a further reduction in the Bank rate.

In political matters I can say little beyond calling your attention to a speech made by Mr. Gladstone to a deputation from working men and the Agricultural Labourers' Union on the subject of the extension of the franchise to counties. A few weeks ago I ventured to predict that Mr Gladstone would avow his approval of this agitation but would not bring in a Bill on the subject next Session, preferring to keep it as a good election cry. That is exactly what it now appears he is going to do. He told the deputation, Macdonald the Scotch miner, Burt the English collier, Potter the Trades' Unionist, and Arch the agricultural agitator, with their fellows, that he wished them all success, but that he could not take up the point next Session. This means that when a general election takes place next autumn or summer the Liberal party will go in for household suffrage in the counties and redistribution of seats, as a popular cry. I do not believe it will advance their cause a bit; and I believe a Conservative administration to be inevitable, no matter what Mr. Gladstone does or promises next Session; but I am also prepared to see household suffrage conceded even by the Conservatives accompanied by such restrictions as will make it a Conservative measure.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* has published a long and laboured defence of the Government in the matter of Sheriff Bell. This defence was, I daresay, written if not inspired by Lord Justice Clerk Moncrieff, whose son it is understood was destined for the vacancy, if the public would have tolerated the job. The *Scotsman* has always done useful work for the Edinburgh Whig Rump. It therefore does the best it can for its patrons; but it cannot even palliate the worst fact, namely, the brutal abruptness of Mr. Lowe's request to the dying Sheriff that he should resign at once. The feeling in Scotland on the subject is very sore indeed, as I learn from various sources.

The Session of Parliament will, it is understood, open on Thursday week. Poor Whalley, the member for Peterborough, the great No Popery man, has been to-day committed to Holloway Prison by Chief Justice Cockburn for contempt of Court, in having published certain comments on the case of Luie, the witness charged with perjury for the evidence he gave on behalf of the Claimant. Whalley was first fined £250, which he refused to pay and he was then sent to gaol. The fact that he is M. P. a little complicates the case, since I believe there are precedents for the House of Commons interfering to compel the attendance of an incarcerated member, but it is not at all likely the House will claim its Whalley, and probably his friends will pay the fine, apologise, and get him out.

I don't know whether the position of Leicester Square, as a metropolitan improvement question, is known or cared for in Bombay. The Square has been an eyesore and scandal for generations, and nobody seemed to have power to remedy the evil. Lately, however, a decision of the Master of the Rolls settled the matter of title and gave an inducement to the ground landlord to sell the site. It has just been acquired by no less a person than Mr. Albert Grant—Baron Grant rather—who is about at his own expense to lay out the open space in magnificent style, like a French *Place*—with gardens, fountains, and sculpture. Grant has realised an enormous fortune, and does things *en grand seigneur*. He bought up some time ago what was called the "Rookery" at Kensington, a labyrinth of filthy courts, chiefly inhabited by the lowest Irish, and on the site he is now building a magnificent mansion with grounds for himself. He promised the expatriated population certain advantages if they would migrate to the model lodging houses, but the indignant Milesians pronounced these quarters *too clean*, and would not submit to such tyranny. They are all out now, however, and Kensington is so much the sweeter.

I scarcely know what to say about the Royal Marriage at St. Petersburg, which now fills up columns of all our newspapers and makes the wintry air redolent of orange blossoms. Our Jeames's, I need scarcely say, have quite risen with the occasion. Oddly enough there is a fine display of Protestant feeling here in many circles on the question of the Duke of Edinburgh's share in the ceremony in the Greek Church. He has to kneel with a lighted taper in his hand before the altar. People here who know the Greek service indignantly exclaim against the notion of the Queen of England's son paying such homage to a painted joss—as our Protestants irreverently term it.

A correspondent writes to the *N. C. D. News*:—The old traveller Marco Polo says: "All the men of this Island of Angamanaire have heads like dogs, and teeth and eyes likewise; in fact, in the face they are just like big mastiff dogs." Some indeed, most have doubted the truth of the above, but the breed does not seem to be quite extinct; for, says the *France*:—"We had in our hands yesterday, a very curious photograph, being the portrait of a Russian who has just arrived in Paris, brought by the director of a theatre of St. Petersburg His head is that of a Scotch terrier, with a regular snout long silky hair, and pendentare. As to the rest of the body it is that of an ordinary man. The voice is perfectly human; he converses well, and is not devoid of intelligence. The monster is married and has a child, which he has brought with him, Elliot-Smith the same diformity, though it is rather less marked manner. The face is a more natural the hair is scanty, and the ears are shorter than those of the father. These two phenomena were discovered in the environs of Nijni-Novgorod." Should any remain sceptical let them look at the last number of *L'Illustration*, where the round old man-dog of 56 and his pup of 3 years old are depicted. They are not pretty dogs, and the young has a wonderful quantity of hair for his age.

## SERIOUS AND DISGRACEFUL RIOT BY THE MUSSULMANS.

Early yesterday afternoon, a most disgraceful riot took place in Bombay, the Parsees being made the victims of a cruel, and we must say unprovoked, attack by certain Mussulmans. We have already stated that owing to the publication of a Guzerathee book, containing a life of Mahomed, translated chiefly from Washington Irving's History of the Prophet, the Mussulman community had become greatly excited, believing that a simple allusion to one of his concubines was insulting to their faith and his memory. To calm them, the Commissioner of Police ordered the book to be destroyed, notwithstanding which extraordinary concession to their strange and morbid sentiments, some of the Mussulmans were still dissatisfied and talked of vengeance. The police appear to have treated this threat with less seriousness than the Parsee community, which even became so alarmed, that a deputation waited upon the Commissioner, and called for extra police precautions being taken as they feared that attempts upon their lives and property would be made by Mussulmans either now or during the coming Moharrum. On Tuesday evening a meeting of Mussulmans was held at Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba's bungalow, Byculla, to consider what steps ought to be taken to vindicate the honour of the Prophet. The police made arrangements for being represented at the meeting, but the whole of the proceedings were of such a quiet and orderly nature that if the police had any apprehensions of rough work taking place yesterday their suspicions were lulled. Yesterday forenoon a larger meeting than usual was held at the Jumma Musjid, but again, we believe, the proceedings were of such a nature—the Cazee's address being very pacificatory—that the police agents who were present saw nothing to alarm them. It is difficult to understand how everything appeared so smooth on the surface, when there must have been a perfect storm of vengeance lurking in the breasts of the Mahomedans who were in the Jumma Musjid, if we may judge of their proceedings whenever they left its gateways. Raising the cry of "Din, din"—a cry which always has an electric effect upon Mussulman fanatics, and which often has been the forerunner of barbarities perpetrated in the name of the religion of the Prophet—and clutching what weapons they had been able to lay hold of, a mob, calculated by some Parsees to have numbered five thousand, though probably they were not more than as many hundreds, rushed down the defiles of houses which adjoin the Musjid, and made for Bhendy Bazaar and Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street, in both of which places there was a fire-temple and the residences of several thousand Parsees. The mob seemed to be the scum of the Mussulman community, and among the cluster of excited faces the heavy features of Seedees and those of low Arabs were conspicuous. With yells they laid hold of several Parsees that came in their way, and maltreated them. Instantaneously the news spread among the Parsees, that what they feared had come about—the Mussulmans were searching for them in order to execute vengeance upon them for the Mr. Jalbhoy's unfortunate publication. They immediately closed their doors and windows, and men, women, and children ran to corners in their houses where they thought they would be safe. The closed houses were to the mob a sufficient indication that they were inhabited by Parsees, and with shrieking of "Din, din!" and blasphemous epithets hurled at all Parsees, the troop of Arabs and Seedees proceeded to demolish the obnoxious dwellings. One of the first houses attacked was Mr. Framjee Bhicajee's. Mr. Framjee is a police inspector, which alone was a reason for the mob marking him down. The barricaded doors and windows were soon broken open, and then the furniture met the same fate. When the rioters had quitted the house on their destructive errand to another, we saw four Parsee women, two of them with their children in their arms, sitting weeping among their broken chairs and tables. Mr. Framjee was severely hurt; it is astonishing that he escaped worse usage. The rioters made next for the Alibaug and Fire-Temple. Here they commenced a shameful career of destruction and defilement of the places and things held by Parsees to be among the most sacred belongings of their religion. The trees in the compound were torn down, and the limbs of them were seized and converted into battering rams, before which every door in the place fell rapidly. The benches employed by the worshippers were smashed; the godowns where the Parsees keep the stores which they use on feast days were forced open, barrels were staved-in, so that the rioters had to wade through their contents, and lotas in hundreds were damaged, while many more found places in the pockets of the mob. The larger meeting house was next entered; presses were broken open, and prayer-books taken from them, torn up, and strewed upon the ground; benches were broken, stanchions were wrenched from the windows; and the lid was torn off the sacred well, and the waters therein defiled by spittings and filthy slippers. Leaving this room, a rush was made for the agiary proper, a place which corresponds with the Holy of Holies, and is regarded by Parsees with as much veneration as the Hebrews regarded that sacred place. Here the "everlasting fire," which smouldered in censers raised upon stone slabs, was thrown out and the censers were thrown against the wall. It was in vain that the old priest Dossabhoy Dadachanjee stood up to protect his charges. A portion of the mob rushed over the low stone parapet behind which, like the veil of the Temple, no man but the priest is ever permitted to enter, and threw the embers of the fire about, kicking away the bits of sandalwood which fed it, and heaping other indignities upon the place. Another portion broke open the presses, and seized and tore up the ancient sacred writings which they contained. Yet another portion—perhaps the portion which had a predilection for the lotahs—took the priest's chamber by storm, and broke open his chests, from which they carried away Rs. 2,000 in currency notes and all the clothes the old man had. "Din, din!" the cry was raised again, and in a body the mob left the Alibaugh and rushed across the way to the house occupied by Mr. Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, a near relation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, which they at once proceeded to wreck. Mr. Jejeebhoy, who is an old man, much respected in the Parsee community—all reasons for the mob singling him out for an attack—had barricaded his windows and doors on the lower floor, and was somewhat satisfied that the mob would not be able to force admittance. He was quickly undeceived. Some of the rioters tore the window stanchions from their sockets, others seized the heavy parts of the Alibaug trees, and with these weapons the doors and windows were broken open. The old man, who had placed a ladder in readiness in a back part of his house, at once made his escape by that means, but nearly tumbled into a deep well which stood under the ladder. He locked himself up in an adjoining stable, and with his maid servant, and a female relative he remained there until the rioters had quitted his house, which was more than an hour after they entered it. The rascals were in luck that they had so much time to complete their work of thieving and wanton destruction; had the police been more alert they could not have finished that work so perfectly. We entered the house yesterday afternoon, and we can safely say we never saw a more complete wreck. Valuable furniture, rare glasses, old and cherished family pictures, silk dresses, silver lamps, costly Chinese workboxes, timepieces—all lay smashed and spoiled, and mixed in an almost indistinguishable heap. Not a pane of glass in the windows was left entire, pictures of Persian kings and heroes that were fixed too high for a man to reach had been hacked by clubs or iron hooks, locks were wrenched off, and sacred writings, many hundred years old, and cherished heirlooms of Mr. Jejeebhoy's family, were torn into bits, and scattered over the windows. All the valuables in the house were stolen; one beautifully-lacquered Chinese trunk, in which Mr. Jejeebhoy's daughter kept her jewellery, was smashed open, while every ounce of gold and silver was stolen. What the scoundrels could not take away conveniently they threw out of the windows, and in the streets bundles of white clothes, and silk and satin female dresses, were clutched at and scrambled for by hundreds of wretches who had been unable to enter the house. So intense was the thirst for plunder that pools of blood near one or two of Mr. Jejeebhoy's chests, and upon some of the clothes which had not been taken away, marked where the rioters like wild beasts had fought, and bit, and scratched in order to get first at the valuables. Mr. Jejeebhoy was in a pitiful state when we saw him standing among the wreck of his furniture. "It is true," he said, "that I have a house (pointing to the walls), but I have no bed, nor have I any oil for to-night." He realised his painful position keenly—the way in which he said "he had no oil for to-night" was a most pathetic indication of the extent of the old man's ruin. While the mob who plundered his house were at their work another portion were engaged in breaking into the Parsee shops in the street. The dispensary of Mr. Pestonjee Muncherjee was wrecked. A large case full of bottles of medicines and chemicals was smashed into atoms, so that the floor was strewn with chips of coloured glass, while the place was filled with an overpowering smell. Mr. Pestonjee's compounder, who had managed to make good his escape, had his money chest and all his clothes taken away. The dispensary was a complete wreck—nothing in it—chairs, tables, desks, or bottles—could be saved so as to be of use again. The shop of Mr. Cooverjee Eduljee, a liquor merchant, had been broken into, and brandy, wine, and beer bottles were smashed, while the corks of the barrels of wine and beer had been turned on and left to run until the shop was flooded and the casks were emptied. His desk had been broken open, and his money and his books were stolen. The man told us he was ruined. Another Parsee merchant had his godown ransacked, and what the rioters could not carry away they destroyed. All this took place in Shaik Abdool Street, but while the circumstances we have just related were transpiring, the riot was also going on in the Null Bazaar, where Parsee shops and houses were looted in the same disgraceful way. A fire-temple in Bhendy Bazaar was treated as the Alibaugh had been—the sacred well was defiled, the sacred writings were torn, and the sacred fire was quenched. A number of Parsees were seriously injured—one man was lying last night in the Jamsetjee Hospital in such a dangerous state from a fracture inflicted on the base of his skull that his life was uncertain. Of course there were many rumours yesterday in the Fort that a number of Parsees had been killed, but this, we are glad to say, was not the case. When we inquired at the Jamsetjee Hospital yesterday evening, the Parsee was still alive, and none of the other six who had been wounded was in a dangerous state. Altogether, fifteen persons had been taken to the Hospital in the course of the day; eight were dismissed after their wounds had been dressed, and only the remaining seven were retained. Of the latter, one case is rather a melancholy one. A calasee, who was going home quietly through Shaik Abdool Street, near Pydownee, was suddenly assailed by seven or eight Parsees, who broke both his legs. The poor fellow had known nothing of the riot, and the Parsees must have been labouring under extraordinary excitement when they attacked him.

It may be inquired, while all this was going on, where were the police? It was certainly very unfortunate that the rioters were unchecked for fully two hours before the police put in an appearance. Doubtless, when Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton heard of the riot, they were on the spot soon afterwards, but there must have been mismanagement somewhere, otherwise the Commissioner of Police and the Deputy would have heard of the riot sooner than appears to have been the case. It seems that when the few police sepoys who were on duty saw the rioters they naturally ran away to tell the European inspectors, seeing that they would have been helpless if they ventured to face the mob alone. We suppose that it took some time for the news to filter from sepoy to European inspector, and inspector to Commissioner—at all events, the fact remains that the riot commenced at one o'clock, and was not checked until three, and during these two hours the whole of Bombay might have been looted by any scoundrels who chose to do so. Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton arrived at the scene of the riot in the fire-engine brake, and, with some mounted police and a body of sepoys, set vigorously at work to capture the rioters, about five hundred of whom were hotly engaged in their nefarious work. Considerable excitement existed for a moment or two when the police and the rioters met, but the rabble did not seem disposed to stand an encounter with their better equipped antagonists and began to fly in every direction. Some extraordinary hunts then took place—one powerful Seedee was knocked down first by sowars and then by sepoys at least half-a-dozen times before he was finally laid hold of; and several variations of this circumstance took place. The upshot of the encounter was that the police dispersed the rioters and took over a hundred of them prisoners. The majority of the prisoners are low Arabs and Seedees, men whom one would think cared more for thieving and violence than for the Koran and all the Prophets that ever were born. They must have been excited to yesterday's violence, in the first place by some scheming Mahomedan better informed than they are themselves, and in the next by the hope of plunder. Much sympathy ought to rest with the Parsee community who have been made the victims of such unscrupulous scoundrels. That the Parsees were panic-stricken we had abundant evidence yesterday. In the houses in Shaik Abdool Street many an anxious face, chiefly belonging to women and children, appeared at the windows; and wherever Parsee men stood in the streets they were huddled in groups. The Mahomedan population of Bombay is enormously more numerous than the Parsees, and the latter had therefore every cause to feel alarmed. They complain bitterly of the police, and they hoped that until the Moharrum is over the peace will be sustained by military. Last night, a detachment of native infantry was kept in readiness and police patrolled the streets, and we have heard of no disturbances taking place after dark, although this was very much feared by the Parsees, who argued that if their houses had been wrecked in broad daylight themselves would surely be murdered during the night. Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton were also constantly in the saddle, endeavouring to restore public confidence by their presence, and dispersing groups of Mussulmans wherever these had gathered. Occurring immediately before the Moharum, this riot has a most serious aspect, and we think the Commissioner of Police will be justified in recommending to the Governor that this year taboot processions should be entirely put a stop to.

The following is a report of the meeting which was held by certain Mussulman inhabitants on Thursday evening:—

Cazee Abdul Lutiff Saheb, in addressing the meeting, stated that complaints having been made to him by several Mussulmans as to a Guzeratee publication by a Parsee containing language calculated to wound the religious feelings of the professors of Islam, he had, in company with some respectable people of the jamat, called upon the Commissioner of Police and laid the facts of the case before him. Mr. Souter paid him every attention and heard the complaint in a very conciliatory manner, and had sent for the publisher of the book in question, and after some consultation with Mr. Souter, the publisher had consented that the unsold copies of the book should be handed over to the police and that endeavours should be made to get back the copies already sold. This course of proceeding had thoroughly satisfied the speakers and his colleagues, and he trusted that the community at large would be satisfied also. He thought after the ready manner in which the ready manner in which the publisher had come forward to remedy the cause of the complaint, it would not be becoming on the part of the community to take any further action or to entertain any ill feeling in the matter, and he trusted that all persons present would cont ol the people of their own jamat from the commission of any illegal or offensive acts.

Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, solicitor, remarked that any legal proceedings which could be instituted in a matter of this sort would, besides being very uncertain in their result, tend to prolong the hostile feeling which had unfortunately been excited in the Mussulman community towards the Parsees. It did not in any way appear that there was any intention on the part of the publisher to offend or insult the professors of Islam, or that he was in any way put up or supported by the Parsee community at large. The readiness to deliver up the books ought to be accepted as a sufficient atonement for what had inadvertently been done, and the friendly feeling hitherto existing between the two communities ought in no way to be disturbed. Under the circumstances it was the duty of every Mussulman present to impress these ideas upon the minds of the people of their respective jamats and to eradicate all ill-feeling which might have temporarily existed.

Moonshee Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor said that the Mussulman community ought to be very much obliged to Cazee Abdul Lutiff Sahib, who had taken so much trouble in the matter, and suggested that a petition be presented to Government for passing a law preventing the publication of matter calculated to give offence or to wound the religious feelings of any community.

After some further conversation to the above effect, coffee and bouquets were presented to those present, and the meeting soon afterwards broke up.

## FAMINE IN BENGAL.

The Sheriff begs to remind the inhabitants of Bombay that the public meeting, called for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of the sufferers in the famine-stricken districts in Bengal, will be held this day (Saturday) in the Town Hall, at 4 P.M.

## BOMBAY.

### CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

Political Agent of Kattywar.—Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, is expected at Rajcote on the 16th instant.

Arrival.—Meer Shahmut Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Superintendent of Rutlam, a place between Indore and Mundesore, arrived here on Thursday with about forty-five armed followers, and has taken up his residence temporarily at the bungalow of Mr Byramjee Jeejeebhoy on the Mahaluxmee road.

Bursting of a Boiler.—A large boiler factory of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit in the Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill at Tardeo suddenly burst on Wednesday morning last, and in consequence the mill has been obliged to stop work. The Company has sustained a loss of about Rs. 35,000. Fortunately, owing to the foresight of the engineer in charge of the factory, no person has been injured.

Police Appointments.—From a gradation list of Police Officers, as it stood on the 1st inst., we see that there are three appointments of first grade Superintendents, drawing Rs. 1,000 per month; five appointments of second grade Superintendents drawing Rs. 800; five appointments of third grade Superintendents drawing Rs. 700; five appointments of fourth grade Superintendents drawing Rs. 600; four appointments of fifth grade Superintendents drawing Rs. 500; two appointments of first grade Assistant Superintendents drawing Rs. 500; and three appointments of second grade Assistant Superintendents drawing Rs. 400.

## THE FRAUD ON THE GAS COMPANY.

Christopher A. Ramos, late cashier in the employ of the Bombay Gas Company, was yesterday brought up on remand before the Senior Magistrate, charged with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of about Rs. 7,000, belonging to the Company. Mr. Crawford (Leathes Crawford, and Boevey) conducted the case for the prosecution; Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) defended the accused. The evidence of Mr. Percy Garwood, the chief accountant of the Company, was partly heard; after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 20th inst.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY—15TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 72 and 328.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. S. W. O'Neill. Hymns 11, 311 and 320.
The offertory for church expenses and relief of the poor.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

11 A.M. and 6 P.M.
The Rev. Mr. Urquhart from Leith will preach in the evening

## HIGH COURT.—14TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

LONG CAUSES.

698-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mancooverbai, widow v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas, and Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

803-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Macanjee Mansing v Hajee Vydina Hajee Ebrahim and other—Dallas and Lynch and M B Barbhaya.

754-69—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahaluxmibai, widow v Sewdas Purshotamdas—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

LONG CAUSES.

715-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nagindas Hurjeevandas v Bymohundas Girdhurdas—Prescot and Winter.

786-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Jugjivan Gopal v Bhowan Rumjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

295-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee & v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

582-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurryvullubdass Cullandass v. Punnalall Poonumchund—S. Pandoorang.

58-72—Cra

## BANQUET TO SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

*(Standard.)*

BRIGHTON, MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 20.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER was this evening entertained at a banquet given in his honour by the Mayor and municipality of Brighton. The dinner took place in the magnificent banqueting hall of the Royal Pavilion, which was brilliantly lighted up with enormous gaseliers. The guests were received by a guard of honour composed of detachments from the rifle and artillery volunteers of the town. Sir Samuel's claim to the distinction rested on the fact that the early portion of his school life was spent at a seminary in a village which at that time was a suburb of Brighton, and when it became known that the distinguished traveller with his lady was sojourning at Brigton the "happy thought" occurred to the mayor and a few of the principal inhabitants that the opportunity was a favourable one for renewing old associations. Accordingly an invitation to a public dinner was addressed to Sir Samuel, who, though adverse to gatherings of the sort, resolved to break through his rule by accepting it. The Mayor, Mr. J. L. Brigden, presided, and there was a muster of about a hundred and fifty gentlemen, including, besides the chief guests, Mr. J. G. Dodson, M.P. (East Sussex), Mr. White, M.P. (Brighton), Mr. Laing, M.P. (Wick Burghs), Colonel Fenton, Mr. A. Briggs, Mr. H. Willet, Mr. Alderman Hallett, Mr. C. Merrifield, Mr. J. E. Mayall, Mr. Alderman Ireland, Mr. W. Hollis, Mr. G. Tatham, Mr. F. S. Hurloch, Mr. J. Montefiore, Mr. T. Davidson, Mr. F. Merrifield, Mr. J. P. Knight, Mr. H. Lee, and Mr. G. Reeves.

After the customary toast had been disposed of with all the honours,

The Mayor rose and said that Englishmen generally prided themselves upon their national characteristics, and the gentlemen assembled were exemplifying one of them, for they had met to show their hospitality, admiration, and respect to their distinguished guest, Sir Samuel Baker (cheers). Perhaps there was no better vehicle through which to express their sentiments than gathering round the festive board and joining in the social glass (hear, hear); for let him remind them that hospitality was not only national characteristic, but, what was more, a Scriptural injunction (cheers and laughter). As Mayor of the town, and their chairman, it had devolved upon him to propose the health of their illustrious guest. In welcoming their illustrious friend to that festive board he called upon them to drink to "The healths, properity, and continued renown of Sir Samuel Baker, the great Central African explorer."

The toast was received with vehement applause.

Sir S. Baker, who was received with loud cheers, said—In replying to the great honour conferred upon me, it will be necessary to examine the work that has actually been accomplished by the expedition of the Khedive of Egypt, which I had the honour to command. At the same time an exposition of the real object of the expedition is necessary as a base for future development. Before we can presume to look into the future of a new country we must not only thoroughly understand the present position, but we must have an historical knowledge of the past. Central Africa is an exception to this rule, as it is without a history. In that savage country, hitherto cut off from all communication with the outer world, we find no vestiges of the past, no ancient architecture, neither sculpture nor even one chiselled stone to prove that the negro savage of this day is inferior to a remote ancestor. We find primeval races existing upon primitive rock formation In those gigantic regions no geological change appears to have taken place since those igneous masses cooled. There is not a fossil to prove as a text from the Book of Nature that the earth was not what it now is. We must, therefore, conclude that the races of men which now inhabit one of the oldest portions of our globe are unchanged from the prehistoric tribes who were the original inhabitants. Most persons who are now present can remember the time when the centre of Africa was described upon the maps by the geographers of the day by an undefined patch of white or a general blank. This was supposed by most people to represent deserts analogous with the great sandy desert of Sahara. It was, therefore, accepted that Central Africa was an arid and unproductive country, which rendered the source of the Nile mysterious, as emanating from sterile sands. When we look at a map of thirty years ago, and compare it with that of 1873, we are struck with the enormous amount of discovery that has been recently effected in those distant countries, which the ancients strove to enter, but in vain. It is a source of honest pride to Englishmen that nearly the whole of this great work is the result of the enterprise and labour of our countrymen. It was not the work of traders in search of gain, but it was the true energy of our country in exploring the unknown and in piercing through all that had hitherto been deemed impenetrable by the world. On my return to England in 1867, the summary of reports by Speke, Grant, and myself amounted to this:—Instead of the sterile desert hitherto shown upon the maps, Central Africa was a magnificent country, rising to a mean level of nearly 5,000 feet above the sea; from this elevated plateau mountains rose to various altitudes; the climate was healthy, the soil extremely fertile, the landscape resembled a beautiful English park, the rainfall extended over nine or ten months of the year, the country was well watered by numerous streams, the population was in many districts large, and where the slavers had not penetrated the natives were well-disposed. There were all the *desiderata* for a great forward movement The Nile was navigable for large vessels as far as Gondokoro, 1450 miles by river from Khartoum. The forests on the banks of the stream would supply fuel without expense for the steamers required. The supply of ivory appeared to be inexhaustible. Valuable fibres existed, and their preparation was understood by the natives. The highlands were specially adapted for coffee cultivation, while the lowlands were peculiarly suitable for cotton, which is now cultivated by the Shillook tribe in considerable quantities. There are portions of Africa (especially Fatiko, N. lat. 3 deg. 0.1 min.) that would form a terrestrial paradise. Unfortunately this beautiful country was subject to a blight that had sprung from the Egyptian discovery of this land of promise. Under the pretence of trading in ivory immense numbers of slave hunters from the Soudan had organised themselves as piratical bands, to pillage the natives and to kidnap the women and children, to be sold in Khartoum as slaves. I do not think I exaggerate in estimating that fifty thousand slaves were carried down the Nile annually, closely packed in small vessels of about 40 or 50 tons to the number of 250 or more on each ship. These miserable creatures were frequently attacked by severe epidemics, such as small-pox or typhus, which might kill half before their arrival at Khartoum. In case of an out-break of disease the sick were generally thrown overboard or landed on the pestilential marshes to starve. The drain upon the population was frightful. Countries that were once flourishing were depopulated. Worse than the physical suffering was the moral effect upon the natives. All confidence was destroyed by the repeated acts of treachery by the slave traders. Thus the natives became hostile and suspicious of all strangers. Cultivation was reduced to the smallest scale, as the natives feared to sow where they might not reap. It must be distinctly understood that the "slave trade" is a misnomer. There is no such thing as trade; but the slaves were kidnapped by night attacks upon unsuspecting villages, in which the men and old women were massacred and the young girls and children captured. The Viceroy of Egypt determined to suppress this crying evil. In this determination he was supported by the Prince of Wales, who took a lively interest in slave emancipation. During his tour in Egypt, I was honoured with a communication from the Khedive, and I laid before him my plans for the eradication of the slave trade from the Nile basin. The first step necessary was to establish a government which would exhibit the authority of Egypt in those countries which had been hitherto devastated by the slave hunters. I have seen remarks in the daily press questioning the right of the Khedive of Egypt to annex vast portions of Central Africa, which belong to the independent tribes that are the original possessors. As the Khedive acted somewhat by my own suggestions in this matter it is my duty to defend his policy. I would first reply by a *tu quoque*, and ask by what right has England become the possessor of her vast colonies and her Indian Empire? Only a few months ago we planted our flag on the shores of New Guinea. We were never celebrated as discoverers during the middle ages. The Portuguese and the Dutch surpassed us, but by some peculiar knack of annexation the greater portion of their colonies now belong to us. Australia was annexed by the simple desire of annexation on our part. If one of her Majesty's cruisers were to see a new island rising from the sea, no matter in what portion of the globe, the British flag would assuredly be hoisted upon it before it had become dry. No one who has had experience in savage countries would be deluded by the idea that they could be civilised without the assistance of a superior government. The first steps of civilisation must be always rude, more especially in Africa. The country must be annexed, and a firm but paternal government established. To effect this a military force is necessary. Look to the first footsteps in our Indian empire, and we see the tiny trading colony developing into a military power, till the genius of Clive gained us our brilliant victories. Comparatively only a few years ago we extended our conquests at the Cape of Good Hope. What right have we to Natal, or to any other colony, except the right of superior force? But it is this superior force, if well directed, that becomes a civilising influence. This England, above all other nations, has proved. The first seed of civilisation must be forced; the young plant can then be nurtured. It is, therefore, necessary to annex a savage country if improvement is to be expected. A hundred years ago, the great traveller Bruce experienced great as difficulties in passing through the Arab tribes of the Soudan as I experienced in my first voyage among the negro tribes of Central Africa, because there was no government; each tribe was independent, and constantly at war with its neighbour. The Soudan was conquered by Mohomet Ali Pacha, and you can now travel with out any escort through any portion with greater safety than you can walk through Hyde Park after dark. Trade has been developed, cotton, gum arabic, hides, senna, beeswax, &c., are exported, and although I do not assert that the Egyptian is a model government, the State of Soudan is ten times better than before its annexation. It is a decided stride in advance. Thus, although some have questioned the Khedive's right to annex Central Africa, I feel convinced that, as no European power would wish to occupy so distant a country, it is the natural result of the geographical position of Egypt, that the Nile Basin should be added to her territory. The Egyptian government now established will be far superior to the anarchy that has always prevailed. Tribe warring against tribe, and the weakness resulting from disunion, has rendered the natives an easy prey to the slave hunters of the White Nile. The only government suitable for the first root of law in a savage country is despotism. A just despot is a blessing to a barbarous country for many reasons. During my term of command I had absolute and supreme power, and I came to the conclusion that I preferred despotism to all other forms of government, provided I was the despot. I am often asked, "What is to be the future of Africa? Will the negroes be civilised?" It would be presumptuous to attempt a prophecy, but, whatever might be effected by Europeans if in constant contact with the natives of Africa, I feel certain that the negro will never be civilised by Egyptians or Turks. The domestic laws of Mahommedanism preclude true civilisation. So long as polygamy is the custom of society, and, women are kept prisoners jealously guarded by eunuchs, it is ridiculous to speak of civilisation. At the same time the greatest obstacle to the progress of Christianity among savages would be the enforcement of conjugal fidelity. I should never use the term "civilisation" in speaking of African savages, but I would substitute the word "improvement." A fault of the present age is, that we are to too great a hurry; we expect too much in a short time. We talk of civilising savages without considering the meaning of the term. Civilisation could not exist in a barbarous country. We must, therefore, commence by improving the condition of the people by agriculture and commerce, and by degrees perhaps after some centuries we may expect a certain class of civilisation, is only necessary to take a retrospect of our own history for an example of the immense period that would be required for the regeneration of savages. In the days of Julius Cæsar we were barbarians, and for a long period after the Conquest but we were composed of excellent material; nevertheless we have been 1800 years in attaining our present standard. At the date of the Roman conquest the Britons, although savages, were far superior to any tribes of Africa, but it is doubtful whether they would have become civilised if left to themselves, without the rude lessons taught by foreign occupation, and a consequent mixing of races The first step has now been taken with the natives of Central Africa by the annexation of the Nile Basin. The Khedive of Egypt paid a compliment to our country by the selection of an Englishman to undertake so great a work as the suppression of the slave trade. It was a task that peculiarly belonged to England, as we were the first to declare the rights of freedom due to all members of the human race. Holding this high commission, I felt with, I trust, a pardonable pride that I was representing the spirit of England in dealing a decided blow at the slave trade in the very nest of the abomination. I believe I hit rather too hard to satisfy the Egyptian authorities, but I crushed the slave trade of the White Nile. At the close of the expedition the government was firmly established in the very heart of Africa. There is now a fair prospect for the development of the country There are steamers at Ismailia prepared to go to the Albert Nyanza. When the transport camels shall arrive from Khartoum and the foundations of a great enterprise are soundly laid, the future will of course depend upon the energy and intelligence of the governor, who should be perfectly unfettered by Egypt, and should be furnished with supreme power. I much fear that the Viceroy is rather too impatient for quick returns from his new territory, but as he has now entrusted my late command to an English officer of high reputation, Colonel Gordon, R. E., C. B., I feel sure that all will be done that is possible with the means furnished by the Viceroy The good work has been begun, and must be continued by Englishmen. Should that element be withdrawn, I feel convinced that the slave trade will reappear like a cancer that has been vainly extirpated. I trust our government will appoint a well-paid consul at Khartoum, who will be able to give faithful reports, of the integrity or otherwise, of the Soudan authorities and of the progress of the new territory in development. The Viceroy is commencing a railway, on an extended scale, to connect Soudan with Cairo. There are now eleven steamers paiying on the White Nile above Khartoum. Thus, with increased facilities of transport and good government, there will be no excuse for retrogression. It was with mingled feelings of satisfaction at the result of the expedition, combined with regret that I could not devote more years to its development, that I turned my face homeward. The slave trade was suppressed, the country was annexed, my task was accomplished. In every difficulty I was supported by the conviction that I was striving in a good work; and should we have fallen. I knew that at least we should have had the sympathy of our own countrymen. In concluding this somewhat too lengthy address I cannot help recalling my old associations connected with this locality. It is now forty years since I last visited Brighton, when I quitted the school of my early years at Rottingdean. I believe it was the youthful training on the seashore that first engendered the desire to wander; in fact, it is the island sea boundary that tempts all Englishmen to break from their prison. The changes that have taken place in this locality are striking examples of the progress of the age. This Pavilion certainly remains as an instance of the grotesque. The stream of people crowding the Marine-parade is like a torrent compared to my old recollections. Beauty was always to be found at Brighton, but even that has received an addition in the Aquarium. As for the latter interesting exhibition we have now an opportunity at the sea shore of studying the habits of the inhabitants of the sea before us. Formerly we were content with eating fish, but now the march of intellect insists that we should know the natures of the things we eat. The great improvements of Brighton are an apt example of the adage "Rome was not built in a day." All the great changes that I observe, after an absence of forty years, are due to the steady industry and energy of the Municipal authorities; therefore, in congratulating the inhabitants of Brighton upon the extraordinary advancement of their city, I must personify the town by addressing those congratulations to the present highly respected mayor (Mr. Brigden). In thanking you, sir, and this company for the honour you have conferred upon me this evening, believe me that I consider your approbation of my services as my great reward. As I have looked back with pleasure to the old associations of this place connected with my boyhood, so shall I always look back to this occasion with extreme gratification as a reward bestowed upon me at the spot where I was first trained for the rough voyage of life. Sir Samuel was loudly and vigorously cheered as he resumed his seat.

Mr. A. Bigge next proposed "the British Parliament," which was acknowledged by

Mr. Dodson, M.P., who observed, that for tunately for him, the interests with which parliament was concerned were so various, and its business so multifarious, that hardly any topic came amiss in connection with the toast. Sir S Baker was one of that class of adventurous spirits which had been the means of building up that great British Empire in India, America Africa, and Australia. It had often appeared to him (Mr. Dodson) that posterity would consider that the great characteristic of the 19th century was the extinction of slavery. This century had witnessed the overthrow of many dynasties; it had witnessed national revolutions, religious convulsions, and stupendous military events; but he ventured to think that hereafter, when the turmoil of political struggles, the din of battle, and the mist and the dust of ecclesiastical controversies of the day should have passed away, the great marvellous fact which would remain as the characteristic of this century was the extinction of slavery. Russia had recently struck a blow at it by the overthrow of the barbarous powers of Bokhara and Khiva, and England was tending in the same direction by the more peaceful operation of her missions in central Asia. Sir S. Baker however, had struck a blow at its fountain head, in that Africa had been the cradle of slavery, and from which from time immemorial had been drawn the supply of victims to administer to tyranny and luxury (cheers). It was to be hoped that he had struck a blow at slavery in those regions from which it would not recover (cheers). He had listened with great interest and amusement to the description which Sir Samuel had given of the model government which he had established in Central Africa. There was one point in his model government which approved itself particularly to his (Mr. Dodson's) mind, and which he commended to their hearty attention. Sir Samuel had hinted that under his model government he so arranged matters that people paid their taxes and did not grumble (laughter). On this point of taxes they were exceedingly advanced, and he heartily recommended his countrymen to imitate the Central Africans in that respect, and for the present, at least, pay their taxes and not grumble (cheers and laughter).

Mr. White, M. P., gave "The Health of the Mayor," who briefly returned thanks.

Mr. Loring, M. P., proposed in flattering terms, The Health of Lady Baker," which was acknowledged by Sir S. Baker.

One or two other toasts followed, and the assembly broke up.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the most valuable Flesh and Bone-forming Substances, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and sickly condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Procurable for all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen throughout the World.

## THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND THE PRINCESS MARIE OF RUSSIA.

THE marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Russian Princess took place, as already announced on the 23rd January. A telegram to the *Times* on that day was to the following effect:—

"ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The marriage is over, and those who have witnessed it are not likely soon again to behold such another pageant. It has been celebrated with right Imperial splendour, and no Court in Europe can match the full pomp of the Winter Palace.

At half-past eight five guns from the fortress that points its cannon across the Neva upon the capital proclaimed to the inhabitants the celebration upon this day (to use the words of the Official Programme) of the marriage of "Son Altese Impériale Madame la Grande Duchesse Marie Alexandrovna avec son Altese Royale Monseigneur Le Prince Alfred Ernest Albert de Grande Bretagne, Duc d'Edinburgh."

The belfries had proclaimed it some hours earlier, and the huge clapper of the great bell of St. Isaac's, swinging with a deep sound to and fro, woke us all at six o'clock.

Long before twelve o'clock there was a crush of arrivals at the various grand entrances of the Winter Palace. The streets were dressed out *en fête*. The weather was mild and the streets dirty.

The following is a Reuter's telegram published on the same day:—

Jan. 23, Morning.—In honour of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Grand Duches Marie Alexandrovna with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the city will be beautifully decorated with flags and splendidly illuminated to-day, to-morrow, and Sunday. An illumination on a large scale is also ordered for the 28th inst., when a State performance will take place at the theatre. A grand review will be held next Monday, in the square before the Winter Palace of the troops quartered in and around St. Petersburg, consisting of forty-one battalions of infantry, and thirty-six and a half squadrons of cavalry, and 138 guns.

(LATER DESPATCH.)—At 8 A.M. to-day a salute of five guns from the citadel of Fort Peter and Paul announced to the inhabitants of the city the commencement of the ceremonies in celebration of the marriage of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The city is gaily decorated with flags, and large crowds are collected in the streets. The weather is very mild.

Writing on the morning of the wedding day, the *Globe* says—

If the arrangements of the Russian Court were carried out, to-day, at half-past twelve o'clock, was celebrated, in the Imperial Chapel attached to the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna.

Telegraphing last night, the *Times'* correspondent in St. Petersburg said:—The Russian music which will be sung at the English marriage service to-morrow was rehearsed to-day in the Alexander Hall. Dean Stanley was present, and the voices of the Imperial Choir sang with the finest effect the three pieces which are to be given. The first, which will be given as the procession enters the hall, resembles a march. The Psalm which will be sung in the midst of the service is an exquisite *adagio*, soft and tender, while the music which will conclude the marriage ceremony is a song of triumph—a sort of Hallelujah Chorus. The anthem at the commencement of the service, which will be sung in Russian, will be taken from Psalm xxi., verse 1—"The King shall rejoice in Thy strength O Lord, and in Thy salvation how greatly shall he rejoice." The sermon having been already delivered at the English Church last Sunday, the service will conclude, instead of the exhortation, with a prayer, benediction, and anthem.

The same correspondent adds that the rooms at Zarskoe-Selo which will be occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh during their brief retreat, yesterday received their finishing touches. They are not in the Palace of Zarskoe-Selo itself, but in a fine building in the grounds called the Alexander Palace, generally occupied by the Cesarewitch and Cesarevna. The Duchess of Edinburgh's drawing-room is fitted with blue upholstery, and papered with gold and gray. In one corner is a mass of growing plants, and on the table a vase of lilies of the valley in full bloom. There is a piano, for her Imperial Highness delights in music. Beyond a second small drawing-room, in crimson and satin, is the bedroom, furnished in a greenish grey and rose colour. This room has a tall cheval glass framed in grey china, a toilette table with a mirror embowered in lace, and a low bed shut within a recess by heavy curtains. Beyond is a small boudoir and a bath-room. Across a corridor are the Duke of Edinburgh's rooms. The dressing-room is in dark green, with a dressing-table in an alcove closed by curtains. From one side a door leads to a bath-room, and from the other you entered the writing-room, with its brown carpet and walls, large writing table, and carved chair. All the furniture in the rooms has been made in St. Peterburg. The pictures in the rooms have been brought from the Winter Palace. The Duke's writing-room is strewn with English books—mostly large illustrated works, such as Dorés Dante and Tennyson. A gentleman, whom I understood to be the Zarskoe-Selo librarian, made a great deal of a work which he said was translated from the Persian by Prince Albert expressly for the Queen, and which, by a singularly happy thought, had been now placed on the Duke's table. All along one side of the writing-room runs a deep and low divan covered with a Persian carpet, and there is a chandelier of very good design. The next apartment is the dining-room, done in drab and brown.

The bride and bridegroom are expected at Zarskoe-Selo at eleven o'clock, and their short honeymoon of three days is considered in St. Petersburg a curious foreign custom. The suite will consist of five persons, among whom will be Lady Emma Osborne and Lieutenant Haig. The road from the Zarskoe-Selo station to the Palace, a mile or so in length, is bordered by pretty chalets, and all along the wayside are posts bearing wooden triangles with monograms of "M." and "A." and other devices, which will be hung with coloured lamps on the wedding evening.

The illuminations at the British Embassy and at one or two other places began last night.

The Emir of Bokhara and his suite were received yesterday by the Czar. The Grand Dukes and foreign princes were present.

A little snow fell in St. Petersburg yesterday, there were one or two degrees of frost, and the roads were better.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the *Daily Telegraph* last night said:—At four o'clock to-day the German Crown Prince held a reception, at which delegates from the German colony of St. Petersburg were presented to his Imperial Highness. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur attended the reception. At to-night's State concert, given by command of the Emperor, at the house of Count Adlerberg, Minister of the Palace, Madame Patti sang Gounod's "Ave Maria," the duet from "Don Giovanni," with Graziani, the bolero from Verdi's "Vespri Siciliani," and "Home, Sweet Home." Six pieces in all were given, and Signor Grazian was the only other vocalist. The Grand Duchess Marie drove out in a sledge this afternoon, attended by her governess.

Of course all the London papers are full of the event, and all contained leaders, a about it on the morning of the marriage.

The *Times* says—"It would be a great thing for both countries if the event of to-day should prove as auspicious in a political as it promises to be in a domestic sense. That it is really a happy marriage in the ordinary acceptation of the word nobody doubts, and the festivities by which the occasion is celebrated are fairly due to its hopeful character. The bride will come among us more than half naturalised already. Her brother and the Prince of Wales have married sisters. She herself, we are told, speaks English not merely like a young English lady, but rather better than most young ladies, and she will not find much difficulty in familiarising herself with the ways of English life. Her own merits would secure her an enthusiastic welcome, but it will not be the less sincere and genuine for her coming among us as the bride of one of our princes. There will be plenty of Englishmen, or, at any rate, of English women, to take a more sentimental view of the event; but for the most part the Russian match will be contemplated in the light of a connection between England and Russia. In Europe we are isolated by the sea, but in Asia we must needs have neighbours on our frontiers, and the most important of these neighbours will be Russia. Are we then likely, in consequence of this alliance, to live on better terms with each other? That is the question which it cannot be doubted will be asked or conceived to-day by thousands. It can be answered only as we have answered it already. If the marriage has any political effect at all, that effect must be fortunate. At any rate, we may presume that the event of to-day will lead Englishmen and Russians to a better acquaintance with each other, and such knowledge prevents mistakes, if not disagreements."

The *Morning Post* remarks:—"Should the entry of the Czar's daughter into the Royal Family of England bring about any modification of the policy that menaces the relations between the countries, England would be rejoiced, for she has but the one cause of quarrel with Russia. Save on the one well-known point the interests of Russia and England are the reverse of conflicting. But sincerely as we can and do wish the Grand Duchess and the Duke of Edinburgh every happiness in their marriage, and vastly as we shall be pleased at the residence among us of so amiable and gracious a lady, we must not allow our feelings in regard to the future to disturb our judgment based on the undoubted facts of the past. At the same time it must be fully admitted that the ruler of Russia has it perfectly in his power to remove the sources of a very possible disagreement between the nations, and if anything could conduce to that end it would seemingly be the marriage of a prince of the reigning House in England with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter and favourite child of the Czar."

The *Standard* remarks:—"As to the political aspects of the marriage of Prince Alfred with his Russian bride, apart from domestic politics, we need say but little, for there is little to be said. There seems to be a general satisfaction with the 'match,' which is pronounced to be a 'good one. We believe the same sentiment prevails in Russia. It is something to marry into a family which can command two millions of armed men, and the Czar of all the Russias will, under his new military system, have this gigantic force at his disposal. On the other hand, the rulers of India and the ocean are still a connection not to be despised. There exists, no doubt, an uneasy feeling that the British Empire has suffered some eclipse under the management of politicians who entertain novel and peculiar views as to what constitutes the safety and dignity of a great community; and, with the best will in the world to let bygones be bygones, some of us can scarcely forget that only three years ago our new relations put upon us an affront which we somehow failed to resent. It is a sore point with sensitive and jealous natures. Nevertheless, it has not stood in the way of the present auspicious event. Possibly we may start afresh, and we may hope never to fall out again."

The *Hour* says:—"The purchase of a Royal residence in Ireland for one of our Princes or Princesses is a question of which we have before now, at successive periods, heard much. Nothing further has come of it. Is not the present an occasion for verifying the report, and for trying what will at least be a grand experiment? Surely no other than a tranquil, a salutary, and a loyalising influence could be produced in the hearts of the inhabitants of the Sister Isle; surely no more effectual means could be discovered of disposing of the Home Rule and other kindred agitations. If our idea be but carried out, a new source of prestige and a fresh reason for popularity will have been added to the Anglo-Russian marriage celebrated to-day."

The *Daily News* observes:—"Perhaps the attention which this Royal marriage must inevitably attract from the Russian people to the English, and from the English to the Russians, may help to make us understand sooner than we could otherwise do how considerable is the resemblance and how close the bond of human relationship between us. But assuredly no such feeling would be encouraged by the people of either country having the faintest suspicion that their interests and their destinies were in the slightest degree compromised in the alliance. In all Royal marriages of the kind which we have before described, no reader of history, no observer of events, can have failed to notice that the raptures of Court minstrels and the formalities of official enthusiasm were not more certain attendants at the union than the suspicion, ill-will, and dislike of the people on either side towards the imputed pledges of international combination. Nothing is changed; there will be only one married couple the more in the reigning families. All the more unrestrainedly, therefore, may the English public express their general goodwill towards Russia, and their sympathy in her peaceful progress; and with the less fear of being misinterpreted either by politician or courtier, offer their congratulations on the marriage of this day."

## THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST.

THE latest news from the Gold Coast is dated the 3rd of January. The Rifle Brigade landed on the 1st, and the 42nd Highlanders on the 3rd. The 23rd Fusiliers would disembark on the 6th. Sir Garnet Wolseley had arrived at Prahsu, and everything, it was believed, would be in readiness to march on Coomassie by the 15th inst. Meanwhile a report, the authenticity of which could not be tested, had reached Cape Coast Castle that King Koffee had sent an Embassy to sue for peace. It was thought not impossible he might make some such attempt to prevent the invasion of Ashantee by white troops, before whose advance his chiefs would fall away and leave him to his fate. Captain Glover had started to join Sir Garnet forty miles on the east side of the Prah. He had had much trouble with the Accras, who will not fight, and he had had a skirmish with the Awoonas on the other side of the Volta. He had with him about 1 000 Houssas. Lieutenant Townshend, 16th Regiment, on special service, had died of dysentery and fever, and Deputy Surgeon-General Home had been invalided. The special correspondent of the *Standard* says that it is expected that the expedition will reach Coomassie on the 2nd or 3rd of February. He believes they will not stay there more than a week. If it be considered necessary to hold the capital, the West India Regiments, with the Great kim and other native forces, will be amply sufficient for the purpose, as it is expected all the tribes subject to Ashantee will revolt, and that confusion and terror will reign throughout the kingdom.

Letters and despatches have also been received giving an account of the destruction on the 25th of December of the Coast town of Chamah by her Majesty's ships Encounter and Merlin. The town had two days previously been occupied by our Fantee allies, before whom, when supported by the Encounter's boat, the Chamah people fled, but when the 1,500 Fantees were left alone, the natives returned and drove them out, in punishment for which the Encounter's men went back, and destroyed the town utterly. The *Times* correspondent says that when Commodore Commerell ascended the Prah he was treacherously advised by the chief and headmen of Chamah to keep near the right bank, and from the right bank, which is Chamah territory, a volley was fired into his boats from an ambuscade composed of those people and their friends the Ashantees. The town was bombarded, but the natives had no doubt previously removed their goods and valuables to a village in the bush, where they have since remained.

## PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

JANUARY 24, 1874.

### AFFECTING SYMPATHY.

A Clown walked up to a Woodman, exhausted with toil in his work of felling a tree. The feeling Buffoon exclaimed, "Poor feller!"

### "SYNONYMOUS."

Instructor.—"Now, I've explained the different 'sights.' You, Private Dumpy, tell me what a fine 'sight' is. Describe it as well as you can—"

Private Dumpy.—"A fine sight, Sir? A fine sight—(pondering)—'s a magnificent spectacle, Sir!!"

### LICKING FOR LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

Hockey is a game much in vogue with boys" home for the holidays." They play it with sticks and bungs, using the stick to knock the bungs. Thus they suggest the idea of the Band of Hope, instigated by the United Kingdom Alliance.

### POETICAL DESCRIPTION.

Clara (reading)—"The Goblin Page, omitting still
No opportunity of ill."

Julia (laughing)—The Gobbling Page! What a good name for our Alphonso! And isn't it just like him? I'm sure he's always eating, or else breaking our old china!

### CRASS IGNORANCE.

First Swell.—"Let's see—To-morrow's—What's t'day by th'by?"

Second Swell—"Tuesday, isn't it?—or Monday?—was yest'day Sunday? No' mind—(yawns)—my man'll be here pwesently—pwecious shwed fellow—tell us like a shot!!"

### MOT BY H. R. H. THE D— OF E—.

The Emperor of Russia, staying at his Winter Garden Place in St. Petersburg, perfectly realises the notion of Russ in urbe.

Dean Stanley—Will your Royal Highness play the Russian Hymn on your violin?

H. R. H.—Very Reverend Sir, I can't play the Russian Hymn when I'am thinking only of the Russian *Hor*.

### AN ORNAMENT TO SOCIETY.

(ONE THAT MIGHT BE DISPENSED WITH).

Gloomy and Dissipated Youth (who has discovered that Life is not worth having)—"I hope I shan't be alive after *thirty*.

Unsympathetic Elderly Party—"Is there any particular necessity that you should be alive *till* thirty."

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PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

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